# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OL. XXIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1841. [NO. 1242.

RINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
Y EDWARD J. HALE.
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re for the first, and thirty cents for each suc
publication. Advertisers are requested to
number of insertions desired, or they will
ued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
*Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*


## HAY MOUNT IGH SCHOOL.

TUESDAY, the 23d instant, the Subscriber
ill commence the third term in his SCHOOL.
e friends who have patronised his School, be
his grateful acknowledgments. Believing
health, convenience, and comfort of his pu-
well as his own, will be promoted by the
he proposes opening the next term on Hay
For this purpose, he has taken the building
occupied as an Academy, which has been
r suitable repair. Ample space adjacent to
ding to open for the recreation of the pupils,
also an excellent spring of water near the
; and while the establishment is sufficiently
public ways, it is yet so retired that the pu-
their recreations will not be annoyed, nor be
ance to others. As the subscriber intends
g his undivided attention to the School, he
e may be able to give satisfaction to his pa-
All those studies which are connected with
paration of young men for College, will re-
particular attention. The higher branches of
connected with preparation for business, will
attended to. Should encouragement be
ficient to warrant the expense, the build-
ill be enlarged in Autumn, and every arrange-
ill be made to place the School on a perma-
undation, and give it such a character as the
on of the surrounding community may de-
No reasonable pains, or expense, shall be
to establish and maintain a High School of
order, where a thorough education may be
d, should the patronage afforded seem to in-
disposition to sustain the effort. Competent
ce will be provided,—also suitable apparatus
shing principles by experiment. As soon
er arrangements can be made, a department
to the preparation of Teachers for the Com-
chools about to be established will be opened.
STADON COLTON.
l 16, 1841. 41-2w.

RDNER & McKETHAN,
*Carriage Makers.*
VE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very
*REDUCED PRICES*—
Carriages,
Barouches,
four-wheel Buggies, very light,
Buggy Gigs, ditto.
Sulkeys, ditto.
Spring Wagons, and
Chain Wagons.
a very large assortment of Work which we
ly finishing.
ge and assortment of COACH MAKERS'
ERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale
ons wishing to buy, would do well to call and
their work as they feel confident they can
their work as well and sell it as low as it can
from any regular Southern Establishment.
work made and sold by them is warranted 12
s, and will be repaired without charge, if they
bad workmanship or materials.
☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short
and on reasonable terms.
rs thankfully received and promptly attended
AYETTEVILLE, March 12, 1841.

## RILLIANT SCHEME

## $60,000!!!

## 30,000!! $15,000!

SIXTEEN DRAWN BALLOTS, MAKING
ORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS.

## NION LOTTERY,

CLASS No. TWO, FOR 1841.
To be drawn at ALEXANDRIA, D. C., on Saturday, April 17th, 1841.

D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

*Grand Prizes.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize of | | $60,000 |
| 1 Prize of | | 30,000 |
| 1 Prize of | | 15,000 |
| 1 Prize of | | 10,000 |
| 1 Prize of | | 8,000 |
| 1 Prize of | | 7,000 |
| 1 Prize of | | 6,000 |
| 1 Prize of | | 5,000 |
| 1 Prize of | | 4,000 |
| 1 Prize of | | 2,500 |
| 1 Prize of | | 2,211 |
| 4 Prizes of | | 2,000 |
| 5 Prizes of | | 1,750 |
| 10 Prizes of | | 1,500 |
| 10 Prizes of | | 1,250 |
| 59 Prizes of | | 1,000 |

of 500, 50 of 400, 100 of 300, 100 of 250,
79 of 200, 124 of 150, 124 of 100, &c.

16 Drawn Numbers out of 78.

CKETS $20,—HALVES $10,—QUARTERS
$5,—EIGHTHS $2 50.

tificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets $260 00
Ditto ditto 26 Halves ditto 130 00
Ditto ditto 26 Quarter ditto 65 00
Ditto ditto 26 Eighth ditto 32 50

Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of
kages, in the above Brilliant Scheme will be
mptly attended to, and as soon as the drawing is
r, an account of it will be forwarded to all who
er from us. Address
D. S. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
3:eptd) Washington City, D. C.

## ENTERTAINMENT.

I TAKE this method of returning thanks to my friends and the public for former success in business; also to say, my house is still open for the reception of Travellers, and is the Stage Office, where seats are secured and accommodations ready for Passengers, with continued exertions to give satisfaction.
E. SMITH.
*Fayetteville, March* 13, 1841. 41tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

## SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

PURSUANT to the provisions of a Deed of Trust, executed by E. L. & W. Winslow, the undersigned will sell at Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 15th day of April next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the following

***Real and Personal Estate:***

The Brick Store and Warehouse on Green Street, now occupied by G. McMillan.

Undivided half of Lot and Tenements on Market Square, occupied by P. P. Johnson and Joseph Hollingsworth.

Dwelling House and Lot on the Court House Square, lately occupied by W. Winslow.

A Lot on West side of Green Street, joining R. C. Belden's, nearly opposite the Episcopal Church.

Two vacant Lots on South side of Bow Street.

A Tenement on Market Square, occupied by E. L. & W. Winslow, under lease.

A Lot and improvements on Ramsay and North Streets, occupied by John Hopkins.

A vacant Lot on Ramsay Street, North of W. B. Wright's residence, about 5 acres.

Forty acres of Land on the East side of Ramsay Street.

Two vacant Lots on Moore Street, in rear of A. Lawson's.

Undivided half of 206 acres of Land, joining the Summer Residence of Jno. Huske.

Undivided half of Lot on Cool Spring Alley, joining A. A. T. Smith's residence.

Tenement on the West side of the road, near Dr. Gilliam's Summer Residence.

Residuary interest of W. Winslow in the Lands and improvements occupied by him.

Undivided fourth of Lot on the River, below Hall & Johnson's Wharf.

Undivided half of Campbellton Ferry and Landing, formerly Lord & Dickson's Ferry.

Fifteen Shares of the Stock of the Clarendon Bridge Company.

Twenty-one Shares of Stock of the Cape Fear Navigation Company.

Eleven Negro Slaves.

Two Carriages, 1 blooded Colt, and other chattels.

Five Pews in the Episcopal Church.

One Pew in the Presbyterian Church.

Terms liberal, and made known at day of sale.
C. P. MALLETT, } Trustees.
J. W. WRIGHT, }
*Fayetteville, March* 8, 1841. 40ts

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

UNDER the provisions of a Deed of Trust, I will sell at Auction, on the 15th day of April next, at the Market House, the Lot and improvements on the South East corner of the Court House Square, lately occupied by Neil Johnson.
Terms made known on day of sale.
JOHN WINSLOW, Trustee.
*Fayetteville, March* 9, 1841. 40ts

## BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

NINE SHARES Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale
For terms, apply at this Office.
*January* 11, 1841. 32tf

## State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.
*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term*, 1841.

William Yarbrough vs. Jeremiah Shepperd.

Original Attachment, levied on one hundred and eleven acres of Land, lying on the West side of Big Necessitas Creek, on the Three Mile Branch, adjoining the lands of Auzey Parkey and others, as the property of Jeremiah Shepperd.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, That notice be given by public advertisement in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks, that the said Defendant be and appear before the Justices at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in April next, and replevy and plead to issue, or final judgment will be entered up against him on this attachment.

Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at Rockingham, the 3d Monday of January, A. D. 1841.
[40] G. A. NICHOLSON, *C. C. C.*
[Pr. adv. $3 15.]

## State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Sessions*, 1841.

Nathaniel Knight vs. Malcom Shaw.

Original Attachment levied on 21 lbs. Bacon, 13 bushels of Potatoes, two Feather Beds, and some other Household and Kitchen Furniture;—R. J. McDonald summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Malcom Shaw, the Defendant in the above case, is not an inhabitant of this State, or that he so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him: It is Ordered, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Malcom Shaw to be and appear before the Justices of the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the 1st Monday in April next, then and there to replevy, plead, or answer the Plaintiff according to law, otherwise Judgment will be rendered by the Court, pro confesso, and the property levied on sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Nat. Knight, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday in January, 1841, and of American Independence the 65th year.
[36] NAT. KNIGHT, *Clerk.*
[Pr. adv. $3 15.]

## RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

**500** SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
50 bags Rio COFFEE,
6 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. SUGARS,
25 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
50 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
30 do. White Lead, in Oil,
25 do. FF and FFF Powder,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
5 bbls. Linseed Oil,
10 do. Tanners' and Bank ditto,
2 do. Spirits Turpentine, &c. &c.,

Together with many other articles belonging to the Grocery line. We shall continue to receive such articles as are suited to the Spring Trade; all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.
C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
*Fayetteville, Feb'y* 22, 1841. 38tf

P. S.—We also have on hand an excellent two horse WAGON, new, and left here for sale.
C. J. & R. M. O.

NEW
***Tailoring Establishment.***
## B. D. KINSLEY & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that they have commenced the

TAILORING BUSINESS

In the Store lately occupied as a Jeweller's Shop by Mr. Beasley, near Liberty Point, where they are prepared to execute all work in their line in the best and most fashionable manner, and upon reasonable terms.
*February* 25, 1841. 39tf

## SUMMER PLACE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, a TRACT OF LAND, containing 88 acres, lying on both sides of the Camden Road, and on both sides of the Factory Road, just three miles from the Town House in Fayetteville. There are a number of fine Springs on the land, and several good situations for building. The terms will be liberal, and the tract will be sold in several lots, if desired.

Also, the House and Lot, corner of Winslow and Franklin Streets, in Fayetteville.
THOMAS GRIMES.
*March* 1, 1841. 39tf

## FOR SALE,

2 CHESTS FINE HYSON TEA,
2 quarter casks Sherry WINE. (cheap.)
10 barrels Calcined PLASTER.
Dec. 30, 1840. J. HUSKE & SON.

## GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

## LOOK HERE!

THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of the following articles, viz—
Thomastown Lime and Calcined Plaster Paris for Plastering.
Roman Cement and Water Lime for building Cisterns water tight.
Nova Scotia rotten Plaster Paris for manuring Land.
Brick, Laths, Hair, and Nails for Lathing.
All of which can be bought low by calling on me 3 doors South of the Market House, Fayetteville.
JOHN E. PATTERSON.

N. B. I am prepared with faithful workmen to do any job of work in my line as a Bricklayer and Plasterer, and plain or ornamental Cornicing. I have been following the above business for more than twenty-three years, and feel satisfied that I can give full satisfaction to any who may favour me with a call, and my charges will be moderate, as I will expect the money for my services in all cases, for the old proverb says money makes the mare go, and the want of it will stop her. J. E. P.
*November* 2, 1840. 23tf

## FEMALE SCHOOL,
## FAYETTEVILLE.

MISS MALLETT, with the assistance of competent Teachers, will open a School on the 15th of October, at her residence on Gillespie street, in which, with the ordinary branches of English Education, will be taught the Latin and French Languages, Music, Drawing and Painting. No exertion shall be wanting for the improvement of Pupils in moral deportment as well as literary instruction.

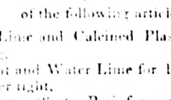
Miss Mallett has succeeded in engaging the services of Mrs. Ashe, whose qualifications and experience as a Music teacher are well known.

The year will commence the 15th of October and close the 15th of August.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Elementary Department, | $8 | per Session. |
| Second Class, | 12 | " " |
| First Class, | 16 | " " |
| French Language, | 10 | " " |
| Drawing and Painting, | 10 | " " |
| Music on Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice, | 25 | " " |
| Music on Guitar, | 25 | " " |
| Fancy work, | 3 | " " |
| Use of Piano for practising, | 2 | " " |

*September* 16, 1840. 98tf



IMPORTED
## FLATTERER

WILL make the ensuing Season in Fayetteville, under the management of the subscriber.

TERMS.

Fifty Dollars the Season, to commence 1st of March, and end 10th of July, 1841. Breeders who have patronised him two Seasons, will be allowed a deduction of twenty per cent., and of ten per cent. for one Season. A deduction of twenty per cent. will also be made to classes of six mares. Mares failing to Flatterer in the Spring, will be permitted to attend him in the Fall, (if desired) gratis—or in the following Spring for half price.

PEDIGREE.

FLATTERER was got by Maley, (sire of imp. Leviathan, &c.) his dam, Clare, by Marmion—g. d. Harpalice by Gohanna—g. g. d. Amazon by Driver—g. g. g. d. Fractious by Mercury—Woodpecker mare—Everlasting by *Eclipse*—Hyæna by Snap—Miss Belsea by Regulus—Bartlett's Childers—Honeywood's Arabian—Mr. Bowe's Byerly Turk mare, the dam of the two true Blues, &c. &c.

Extended Pedigree and other particulars in handbills.

Mares from a distance will have good pasturage gratis, and be well fed for thirty cents per day. Every care will be taken to avoid, but no liability will be assumed for, accidents.
JOHN BLACK.
*Fayetteville, February* 2, 1841. 36 tf.

## J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the last arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

*Among which are:*

Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Flannels, Blankets, French and English Merinoes, Challys and Muslin-de-Lains, (some of which are very fine.) Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers, Calicoes, Swiss and other Muslins, Silks and Satins, black and blue black Bombazine, Anker Bolting Cloths, &c. &c., with many other articles,—all of which being purchased at the lowest Package price, will be offered at REDUCED PRICES, by wholesale or retail.
*December* 29, 1840. 30tf

## For Sale,

**1000** SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 kegs Cut Nails, 3d to 40d,
75 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 do. old Java ditto,
10 hhds. Sugar, assorted
10 bbls. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 hhds. Molasses,
10 casks Ground Plaster
5 bbls. Calcined ditto,
25 pieces Hemp Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
10 coils Cordage, 2½ to 4½ inches,
40 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
2 barrels Putty, in bladders,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
20 do. Black Lead, in Oil,
A general assortment of Paint and Paint Brushes,
1 chest Black Tea,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
3 casks London Porter,
15 quarter casks Wine,—Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Teneriffe, Sherry & Malaga,
6 boxes (2 dozen) fine old Madeira Wine. (Ceylon brand.)
1 cask *Red* Clover Seed,
2 tons Castings, Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Fire Dogs,
4 pieces superfine Ingrain Carpeting and Hearth Rugs, and a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.
J. HUSKE & SON.
*Sept.* 23, 1840. 16tf

NOTICE is hereby given, that at the last Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of Cumberland, the Subscriber qualified as Administrator on the Estate of the late William Nott. All persons having claims against said Estate are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, and all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, as indulgence cannot be given.
JOHN D. STARR, *Adm'r.*
*December* 15, 1840. 28tf

## 25,000 Cypress Shingles,

WARRANTED EVERY ONE GOOD. For sale by
C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
*Dec.* 15, 1840. 28tf

## $200 Reward,

FOR a negro man named BRADLEY. He is stout made, weighs 160 or 170 lbs., 22 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, bushy head, and by close examination you may discover a small scar on his under lip, not larger than a grain of wheat. Said boy was raised in Cumberland county, N. C., and was taken by his young master to Lowndes county, Ala., and there sold to a man by the name of Garey. This is the boy's statement. I will give the above reward for him. He left me on the 22d June last.
GIDEON RIGGS.
*Riggs' Ford, Williamson county, Ten.,* } 7tf
*July* 4, 1840. }

## FOR SALE,

FINE Honey Dew Chewing TOBACCO,
Superior Havana CIGARS, and
Tobacco cut fine and put up for smoking.
Call and see it; I sell low for Cash.
J. E. PATTERSON.
*October* 29, 1840. 22tf

## NEW AGENCY.

THE Subscriber has taken an office one door North of the Store of Hall, McRae & Co., and is now prepared to attend to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER, or any thing in the way of a general AGENCY BUSINESS. He has two large and convenient wharves, with four spacious docks, for the safe-keeping of Timber, Staves, &c. With these facilities, and a determination to use every exertion to promote the interest of those who may favour him with business, he hopes to receive a portion of the public patronage.
JOHN HALL.
*Wilmington, N. C., Oct.* 28, 1840. 21-tf
Refer to A. Lazarus, Hall, McRae & Co., Wilmington, and R. McRae, Fayetteville.

## Received per Steamer Henrietta,

**10** TIERCES RICE,
30 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
50 bundles HAY,
10 half barrels BUTTER CRACKERS,
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
*December* 28, 1840. 30tf

## CASH FOR NEGROES.

**25** LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES wanted immediately, from the ages of 12 to 25 years.
C. GODBOLD.
*Fayetteville, N. C., Dec.* 28, 1840. 30tf

## At my Auction Store,

OPPOSITE the Lafayette Hotel, will be found for sale the following GOODS:—
2000 bushels Turk's Island SALT,
1500 sacks Liverpool ditto,
150 bags Coffee,
20 hhds. St. Croix and New Orleans Sugar,
15 bbls. Loaf Sugar,
2 bbls. Havana white ditto,
100 kegs Nails,
15 tons Swedes Iron,
15 crates assorted Crockery,
20 cases Shoes,
25 ditto Hats,
175 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 ditto Letter and Cap ditto,
100 bags Shot,
2000 lbs. Lead,
10 casks London Porter,
3½ pipes French Brandy,
20 casks Port, Lisbon, and other Wines,
10 bags Pepper and Pimento,
20 M Spanish Cigars,
50 Demijohns,
50 boxes Brown Soap,
50 boxes assorted Candy,

Salmon, Mackerel, Table Salt, Soda Biscuit, Olive Oil, Pickles, Blacking, Snuff, Champaign Wine, Salts, Alum, Cheese, Nutmegs, Mace, Indigo, Madder, Almonds, Raisins, Prunes, Brandy Fruits, with a variety of other Groceries. Also, a well selected assortment of DRY GOODS.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
*November* 2, 1840. 22tf

## KINNE'S BLACKSTONE, &c.

BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES, reduced to Questions and Answers, by Asa Kinne. Kent's Commentaries, reduced to Questions and Answers, by the same. American Almanac. The Preacher, or Sketches of Sermons. Watts and Rippon's Hymns, &c. &c.
E. J. HALE.
*March* 1.

JUST RECEIVED, a large and general assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, grown by D. Landreth, Philadelphia, warranted to be of the growth of 1840. For sale by
S. T. HAWLEY.
*Feb'y* 15, 1841. 36-6w

## New Books & Stationary.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall Supply of BOOKS and STATIONARY, embracing a large assortment of School and Miscellaneous Books; Cap and Letter Papers, ruled and plain; Wrapping Paper; Fine Pen and Pocket Knives; Razors; Blank Books; &c. &c., which he offers at his usual low prices.
E. J. HALE.
*October* 5, 1840.

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being desirous to remove to the South West, will sell his HOUSE and LOT, well known as a House of ENTERTAINMENT, in the healthy Town of Rockingham, Richmond County, on reasonable terms. The house is large and roomy, with 9 fire places in it, all in good repair, with two offices suitable for an Attorney or a Medical gentleman. The Stable is large and in good repair. The Lot contains 25 or 30 acres of land, lying convenient to the House, and under a good fence. He will exchange the above for other property, say a Waggon and Team, the balance for Negro property, good notes, or rather than no trade, he will take some of Tom Benton's yellow boys, or even Sub-Treasury shin plasters. If not sold by the 22d of April next, he will offer it at public Sale, on a credit of one, two, and three years. The Furniture will be sold with it, if the purchaser wishes. If not sold then, I will rent it on reasonable terms to a good tenant.
E. LOVE.
*Richmond County, Feb.* 19, 1841. 38-ts.

## BULWER'S GODOLPHIN, &c.

JUST RECEIVED. Also, Henry De Cerons, James's last Novel. De Tocqueville's Democracy in America, part 2d. Rambles in the Footsteps of Don Quixote. Love's Progress, by Mrs. Gilman. Georgia Scenes, new Edition, with plates; &c.
E. J. HALE.

## NEW BOOKS.

HOWITT'S Rural Life of England; Howitt's Visits to Remarkable Places; The Wilhelm Meister of Goethe, by Carlyle; Sowing and Reaping, by Mary Howitt; Dearborn's Byron's Works; Etiquette for Ladies; Laws of Etiquette; School Books, &c. Just received by
E. J. HALE.

## MINERAL SPRING ACADEMY.

THIS INSTITUTION, under the management of the Subscriber, will commence its Spring Session on the 1st Wednesday in February, and end the last Tuesday in June. Its Fall Session will commence the 1st Wednesday in August, and end the 2d last Tuesday in Dec'r. The change in the commencement of the Fall Session is made to enable the Students to attend the Commencement at Davidson College, the last days of July.

The rates of Tuition (per Session of five months.) are—

| | |
|---|---|
| For Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, | $5 00 |
| English Grammar and Geography, | 8 00 |
| Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Mathematics, and the higher branches in English, | 10 00 |

It is enjoined on all to commit to memory the Shorter Catechism. A portion of Scripture is read and explained every morning in School, and the School is opened and closed daily by prayer. Board of whole-one fare, such as Students ought to have, including Washing and Lodging, is afforded at $6 a month, or $30 a Session. No admission for less than half a Session, and payment in advance would be desirable.
H. McLAURIN.
*January* 15, 1841. 33tf

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

## THE ATTACK ON THE CAROLINE AND THE CASE OF McLEOD.

Much has been said and written on both sides of the water in reference to these topics, and yet the public seems to have a most imperfect idea of the facts and principles on which they rest. It is apprehended that most of the difficulty arises from a want of knowledge of the facts. The principles which must govern the settlement of the case are few, and well settled, and if the facts can be once ascertained the difficulty is easily disposed of.

A recurrence to the particular transactions should be brought to the view of the public, and the questions placed in their true light.

In the fall of 1837 an insurrection broke out in Upper Canada, which was put down by the people themselves, and the insurgents driven out of that country.

They flocked to our shores, and by mixing with, and stating the hardship of their case and their sufferings, to our people, excited them to a disposition to aid in the still further accomplishment of their designs to revolutionize that country. They had neither means nor numbers to enable them again to get a foothold on the Canada shore.

An expedition was fitted out on our side, which took possession of Navy Island, an unsettled place within the British dominions, about half a mile from the Canada shore, situated in Niagara river. This was fortified, and cannon (all of which went from the State of New York, and a part of them from the State Arsenal at Batavia, without the consent of our authorities) were planted on this Island, so as to annoy the inhabitants from the other side, particularly the village of Chippewa, and which commanded the channel on the other side. Remonstrances were made to our Government, and proclamations were issued by the Governor of New York, and by the President enjoining our citizens to cease all interference.

Indeed the public officers were instructed to prosecute all persons engaged in it from our territory, and a military force was at last sent to enforce obedience to the laws, and to prevent all interference.

In the meantime a brisk and constant communication was kept up from our side with Navy Island, and citizens were constantly passing to and from in steamboats and skiffs.

The Caroline was a steamer, owned in Buffalo, and at a short period before her destruction, went down the river and passed several times from our dock at Schlosser, to Navy Island and back. On the evening of her destruction she lay at this dock, apparently, and evidently, unsuspicious of harm, when a force was sent over from the Canada shore in boats, which destroyed her, and one man was killed in the affray.

Now the reader must see that this statement covers many minor facts in reference to the affair, not so easy to ascertain without a special examination.

Nobody doubts that every interference on the part of our citizens in the Canada difficulties was not only a violation of our neutrality, but a violation of our own laws. If our Government had not done all in its power to restrain these aggressions, it would have been a just cause of war. But they did put forth their power, and although not able to check it on the moment, finally succeeded; but in the meantime the mischief was done.

It is alleged by the Canada authorities that the Caroline was chartered by the Patriots to carry arms and munitions of war, and that she had been that day engaged in such illicit transportation, and that our Government had not then the means and ability to restrain her, and as we could not then enforce our own laws and restrain our own people from these aggressions, they had a right in self defence to come to our shores and destroy what they considered a piratical vessel, used in carrying destruction to their shores. And they cite General Jackson's descent into the Spanish Territory, and the capture of a Spanish fort, because it harbored maraunding Indians who had committed depredations in Georgia, and fled thither for refuge.

On the other hand, it is alleged that the Caroline was an American vessel, under American license, and was not engaged, in any manner, in carrying the means of annoyance to Navy Island, but had merely passed over to carry visitors who had a right to go to that Island, and whose purposes were not unlawful. They, therefore, allege that the burning of the Caroline was a violation of our neutral rights, and invasion of our Territory.

After all, the case depends entirely on the facts. If the allegations of the Canada authorities are correct and true, it would seem that we have little to complain of.

On the other hand, if our version of the facts be correct, and according to the truth of the case, Great Britain never can nor ever will set up a justification. It would seem, therefore, that the true course for both Governments is to set themselves at work in some way to ascertain the true state of the facts. The principles which apply are very well settled.

In reference to McLeod, it is said he was not engaged in the affair of the Caroline; if so, there is no question on the subject, and it is a matter of deep regret that he should have been harrassed with prosecutions.

If, however, he was one of the party, the affair is now avowed by that Government. It is with them, and not McLeod, we have to deal, and to them we should direct our attention. Our Government should take measures to liberate him at once, or at least to insure his safety. In the meantime an outrage should be established to ascertain the facts.

Suppose we put the case of McLeod in the worst point of view, and say that the attack was a wanton outrage and without a shadow of justification on the part of the invaders; still McLeod was a soldier, bound to obey the orders of his superiors in all lawful commands. Would any American feel willing, under such circumstances, to see him expiate upon the gallows an offence in which he was only an instrument, bound by the paramount commands of his superiors? Surely not. Before you could convict him under such circumstances, you would require a Jeffries for a Judge, and twelve Butchers for a Jury."

But we content ourselves just now with calling the attention of our readers to the facts in the case. The case has become an important one, and it is necessary, calmly and dispassionately, to go back to the beginning, and to hear the complaints, before rendering judgment or acquittal.

*Tooth Drawing.*—Dr. Espen's episode of tooth drawing reminds us of a country patient somewhat akin to his, who called on one of our most eminent dentists, being "troubled with a raging tooth," which he wished extracted. Seating himself, the polished instrument was displayed before his eyes, and the next instant the tormenter was placed in his hand. "Well, doctor," said he, "how much do you ax for the job? Guy but you did it quick though!" "My terms," replied the dentist, "are one dollar." "*A dollar! for half a minute's work! One dollar!* Thunder! Why, a doctor down't our place drawed a tooth for me, two years ago, and it took him *two hours*. He dragged me all around the room, and lost his grip half a dozen times. I never see such hard work; and he only charged me twenty-five cents. *A dollar* for a minute's work! *O git about!*—you must be joking." This economical victim was but following out the popular utilitarian doctrine, that the labor necessary to produce a result should form its standard of value.—*Knickerbocker.*

*A Bosom Full.*—A female in Baltimore was suspected recently by a storekeeper of secreting in her bosom a skein of worsted, and he insisted upon searching her, to which she objected for some time, but being threatened with exposure, she consented. He found concealed in her bosom the worsted, two shawls, a pair of stockings, and to his astonishment, a *pair of skates!*

Louis Phillippe, besides King of a nation of 30,000,000 of people, is an agriculturalist, an iron founder, a wood merchant, a house holder, a rent owner, and a speculator in the funds.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

## THE CLOSING SCENE IN THE SENATE.

In the preceding columns our readers will find an accurate report of what passed in the Senate on the last day of its late Extra Session, in reference to the previous misunderstanding between Mr. Clay of Kentucky and Mr. King. There is not an individual, we are sure, in the wide circle of the readers of this paper, who will not rejoice in the adjustment of the difference between these gentlemen, and applaud the counsels by which it was brought to an amicable termination; nor one, we hope, who would not shudder with horror at the possibility of any other than such a termination to such a misunderstanding.

Without entering into a consideration of the origin of the difference thus honorably adjusted, we cannot refrain from the remark that the distinguished Senator from Kentucky has established a fresh claim to the respect of his fellow-citizens by the magnanimity with which he has acted on this occasion. Resentment of a supposed affront might not misbecome a man like him—

> One in whose lofty looks is close implied
> Scorn of base things, disdain of foul dishonor—

but much more doth it become him, so prompt to defend his honor, to be most ready to be appeased, and to hold out the hand of reconciliation when satisfied that no affront was designed. He fortunately can afford to trample on mere punctilios which inferior men might hesitate to disregard, and which so often and unhappily interpose with weak and less fearless minds to close the door of peace.

**Soon after the Senate came to order—**

Mr. PRESTON rose and addressed the Senate as follows: It is, I am sure, painfully within the recollection of the Senate that, a few days since, a very unpleasant collision occurred on this floor between the Senator from Kentucky and the Senator from Alabama. Any interruption of the habitual and characteristic harmony of this body, or the parliamentary decorum of its proceedings, is, under any circumstances, deeply to be regretted; but especially in the present case, inasmuch as the manifestation of heat occurred between Senators of such long and distinguished standing. It might well be supposed that nothing but mistake or accident could have led to such a result; and thoroughly convinced of this, I rise, Mr. President, to state my conviction of the existence of misapprehension, and to state succinctly the mode in which it occurred.

On the occasion alluded to, the Senator from Kentucky, conceiving that the remarks of the Senator from Alabama were calculated and intended to be injurious to his character, and personally offensive, retorted in language of direct affront—language which I am convinced he could not have employed but under a deep sense of injury. In this view of the remarks of the Senator from Alabama, I believe he was mistaken. Indeed I am convinced, from information which has casually come to my possession, that the Senator from Alabama did not intend to be personally offensive. At the bottom of this affair, therefore, there is a misapprehension, which I announce with pleasure, and in the confident belief that, being announced, the honorable and distinguished Senators will permit no formal difficulty to arrest an adjustment which is earnestly demanded—by the Senate and the country.

Mr. CLAY said he shared with the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Preston) in the regret which he had manifested, on account of the occurrence, disturbing the usual harmony and good feeling which prevail in the Senate, to which he had alluded; and he bore with pleasure testimony to the honorable and high-minded feelings which had prompted that Senator to make the appeal which he had just presented.

Before he (Mr. C.) proceeded to respond particularly to that appeal, he wished to submit a few general observations to the Senate in regard to the privileges of Congressional or Parliamentary debate.

Every Senator had the most perfect right to speak with the utmost freedom of those who were in power; he might denounce them as arbitrary, wicked, and incompetent, and their measures as tyrannical, corrupt, and ruinous to the best interests of the country. So it was equally the right of every member to deliver his sentiments without reserve on the character of all persons not members of the body, but whose names or characters were connected with the subject under debate, and all brought before the Senate as candidates for appointment to office. All this a member has a right to do under no other responsibility than that which his own conscience and public opinion impose. But while this right was clear and undeniable, was essential to the due discharge of official duty, and was in no case to be restrained, the same liberty did not extend to the language of Senators towards each other, or in reference to their motives. In speaking to or of each other, the utmost respect and decorum ought ever to be preserved, all personality avoided, and especially all imputation of improper motives. Under these impressions as to the privileges of debate, and guided by these rules, Mr. C. had spoken, a few days since, of the elder editor of the Globe newspaper, whom it was then proposed to dismiss from the office of printer to the Senate. Had not that individual been thus legitimately and directly before the body, he should have forborne, as he had always hitherto, in his public station, forborne, to say a word in regard to him or the paper which he edits. Notwithstanding ten years of the most unparalleled abuse and wanton and unscrupulous attacks of himself, Mr. C. had remained silent; and so he should still have remained; but when the name of that person was directly before the Senate, and his character and conduct of a public journal became a legitimate subject for its consideration, he had felt it to be his right to speak of him in the terms he had done. When, on the next day, the Senator from Alabama (Mr. King) addressed the Senate, he must say that while that gentleman was speaking, he had thought that there was, on his part, a studied, a premeditated, and, as he then believed, a preconcerted design to make an assault upon him and his character. And when the Senator concluded by instituting a comparison of Mr. C. to a man whom he had, but a day before, declared to be infamous, and of whom he had spoken as a common libeller, and of his paper as libellous, he did not doubt that his object was a personal offence to Mr. C. It was under this impression that Mr. C. had addressed to the Chair some remarks which he intended as a deliberate offence to that Senator.

But it was due to the Senator from Alabama as well as to himself to state that he had since received satisfactory information, on which he placed implicit reliance, that there had been no purpose or intention on the part of that Senator to offer any personal affront to Mr. C. or to cast the slightest imputation on his character or honor. Mr. C. had therefore been mistaken as to the design which he had supposed that Senator to entertain; and he must have entirely misapprehended the language employed.—Ready, therefore, at all times promptly to repair an injury as he hoped he ever should be to repel an indignity, and always taking more pleasure to repair than to repel, and without any regard to the nicety of mere technical forms, to which those acquainted with him well knew he never attached great importance—under the circumstances as thus explained, and with the understanding which he now had of the real intentions of that Senator, it was with infinite pleasure he now declared every epithet in the least derogatory to him, to his honor, or to his character, to be withdrawn.

[This declaration elicited a spontaneous burst of applause from the surrounding audience, who had listened with eager attention to all that had passed. The Chair, however, interfered, and the applause was immediately suppressed.]

Mr. KING said: I concur with the Senator from Kentucky as to the duty which every Senator owes to himself and to the body of which he is a member. He should studiously avoid all personalities, and keep himself strictly within the rules of order, and never depart from decorum in debate. I have long been a member of this Senate, and I can fearlessly appeal to my brother Senators to say whether on any occasion I have violated prescribed rules, or been guilty of indecorum in debate.

The Senator from Kentucky, from whoever he received the information, has not been misinformed. That Senator having, with characteristic frankness, explicitly withdrawn the injurious expressions used by him, I now feel myself at liberty to state, and I do it in the same spirit of frankness, that nothing which was said by me was intended to be personally offensive to that Senator; nor was it my design in any manner to derogate from his character as a gentleman or man of honor. I make this statement with pleasure; for, while I am always prepared to defend my honor when assailed, I carefully avoid attacking others.

Mr. PRESTON stated that he could not repress the feelings which prompted him to congratulate the Senate and the country upon the honorable adjustment of this painful controversy. The gentlemen had acted as became their high character and distinguished position—affording an example for the future, of a fearless and candid course under circumstances of apparent difficulty; while the painful suspense in which the Senate has been involved for some days would be, he trusted, a guaranty for the cautious maintenance of a scrupulous forbearance in debate hereafter.

Again he congratulated the gentlemen, the Senate, and the country.

[On the conclusion of these remarks, Mr. Clay rose and advanced to Mr. King, and shook hands with him, amidst loud applauses from Senators and auditory.]

MONDAY, March 15, 1841.

Mr. TAPPAN laid before the Senate a letter from Blair & Rives, returning their contract, and claiming the printing of the Twenty-seventh Congress.

On motion of Mr. PRESTON, the paper was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. MERRICK,

*Resolved*, That a committee of two Senators be appointed to wait on the President of the United States and inform him that the Senate, having finished the business before them, are ready to adjourn unless he may have further communication to make.

Mr. Merrick and Mr. Phelps were appointed by the Chair the committee.

Mr. MERRICK, from the committee appointed to wait on the President of the United States, reported that the committee had waited on the President, in pursuance of the resolution, and had been informed that the President had no further communication to make, expressing, at the same time, his kind regard for the Senators, individually and collectively, and his best wishes for their safe return to their homes.

On motion of Mr. WRIGHT, the Senate then adjourned without day.

## APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

*By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.*

### OFFICERS OF THE CUSTOMS.

COLLECTORS.

James Donaghe, New Haven, Connecticut, vice W. H. Ellis, whose commission expired on the 11th instant.

Austin Baldwin, Middletown, Connecticut, vice Noah A. Phelps, whose commission expired on the 11th instant.

Nathan Cummins, Portland, Maine, vice John Anderson, whose commission expired on the 11th instant.

William R. Watson, Providence, Rhode Island, vice Walter R. Danforth, whose commission expired on the 11th instant.

Tristam Storer, Saco, Maine, Vice John F. Seamon, whose commission expired on the 11th instant.

Daniel Remick, Kennebunk, Maine, vice Barnabas Palmer, whose commission expired on the 11th instant.

Henry Southmayd, Assistant Collector of the Customs for the District of New York, to reside at Jersey city, in the State of New Jersey, vice J. M. Cornelison, resigned.

Ebenezer Bacon, Collector of the Customs at Barnstable, Massachusetts, vice Henry Crocker, whose commission expired on the 3d instant.

Isaac N. Stoddard, Collector of the Customs at Plymouth, Massachusetts, vice Scuyler Sampson, whose commission expired on the 11th inst.

SURVEYORS.

William P. Greene, Providence, Rhode Island, vice John B. Barton, whose commission expired on the 3d instant.

Robert Butler, Smithfield, Virginia, re-appointed.

Gordon Forbes, Yeocomico, Virginia, re-appointed.

William Pinkney, Baltimore, Maryland, vice James Mosher, whose commission expired on the 11th instant.

Jedediah W. Knight, Pawcatuck, Rhode Island, vice George Brown, whose commission expired on the 12th instant.

George Howland, Tiverton, Rhode Island, vice Charles Durfee, whose commission expired on the 11th instant.

Myles Elliott, Jr. Surveyor at Hertford, North Carolina, re-appointed.

LAND OFFICERS—*Registers.*

Jesse K. Dubois, Palestine, Illinois, vice Joseph Kitchell, whose commission expired on the 5th instant.

James M. Hartford, Jackson, Mississippi, vice Thomas H. Hopkins, resigned.

ATTORNEYS.

William M. Meredith, for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in the place of John M. Read, resigned.

Walter Forward, the Western District of Pennsylvania, in the place of J. P. Anderson, resigned.

Henderson Taylor, for the Western District of Louisiana, in the place of Benjamin F. Linton, resigned.

MARSHALS.

Henry C. Bosler, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in the place of Arnold Plumer, resigned.

Daniel Hugunin, for the District of Wiskonsin, in the place of Edward James, resigned.

Clark Robinson, for the Northern District of New York, in the place of Nathaniel Garrow, deceased.

William Barron, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Vermont, in place of Heman Lowry, whose term of service has expired.

A. A. Hall, of Tennessee, to be Charge d'Affaires to the Republic of Venezuela, in the place of John G. A. Williamson, deceased.

Lorenzo Draper, to be Consul for the city of Paris, in France, in the place of Daniel Brent, deceased.

Bernard Peyton, to be Deputy Postmaster at Richmond, in the State of Virginia.

Miles Selden Watkins, to be Deputy Postmaster at Huntsville, in the State of Alabama.

Nathaniel P. Causin, Jr. to be Secretary to the President to sign Patents.

## APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

LAND OFFICERS.

Thomas Scott, Register, Chillicothe, Ohio, vice Jas. S. McGinnis, removed.

Ambrose Whitlock, Receiver, Crawfordsville, Indiana, vice Ezekiel McConnell, removed.

### OFFICERS OF THE CUSTOMS.

COLLECTORS.

James Hunter, Savannah, Georgia, vice Abm. B. Fannin, removed.

Joseph C. Noyes, Passamaquoddy, Maine, vice Sullivan S. Rawson, removed.

John M. Hale, Frenchman's Bay, Maine, vice Edward S. Jarvis, removed.

Charles J. Abbott, Penobscot, Maine, vice Rowland H. Bridgham, removed.

William B. Smith, Machias, Maine, vice William Brown, removed.

George Thatcher, Belfast, Maine, vice Nathaniel M. Lowney, removed.

Edward Curtis, New York, vice John J. Morgan, removed.

George Allen, at Waldoborough, Maine, vice Denny McCobb, removed.

Jeremiah Brooks, at York, Maine, vice Joseph P. Junkins, removed.

Parker Sheldon, at Bath, Maine, vice Joseph Sewall, removed.

SURVEYORS.

Shilowith S. Whipple, Eastport, Maine, vice Ezekiel Foster, removed.

Bazellecl Cushman, Portland, Maine, vice Stephen W. Eaton, removed.

William Taggart, New York, vice Ely Moore, removed.

NAVAL OFFICER.

Isaac P. Davis, at Boston, Mass., vice Isaac O. Barnes, removed.

Thomas Lord, New York, vice William S. Coe, removed.

Robert C. Cornell, of New York, to be Receiver General of Public Money at New York, in the place of Stephen Allen, removed.

Samuel Frothingham, of Boston, to be Receiver General of Public Money at Boston, in the place of Isaac Hill, removed.

Richard K. Call, of Florida, to be Governor in and for the Territory of Florida, in the place of Robert R. Reid, removed.

Charles B. Penrose, of Pennsylvania, to be Solicitor of the Treasury, in the place of Matthew Burchard, removed.

Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio, to be Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, in the place of Charles K. Gardner, removed.

Paul Rossignol, to be Superintendent of the Branch Mint at Dahlonega, in the State of Georgia, in the place of J. J. Singleton.

John Williamson, of Pennsylvania, to be Recorder of the General Land Office, in the place of Hudson M. Garland, removed.

Solomon Van Rensselaer, to be Deputy Postmaster at Albany.

The Senate ended its Extra Session yesterday, adjourning *sine die* after passing upon all the business which the President desired to lay before them.

Public rumor and private letters having spread far and wide the information of an unfortunate personal collision which occurred in debate in the Senate, one day last week, between Senator Clay of Kentucky and Senator King of Alabama, it gives us pleasure to state that a reconciliation of the difference between these gentlemen, after reciprocal explanation, through the intervention of Mr. Preston, took place in presence of the Senate. This termination of the difference, putting an end to a painful suspense, was received by Senators with great gratification, and by the crowded galleries with irrepressible tokens of the sincerest satisfaction.—*National Intelligencer.*

*Extra Session.*—It is no new thing to have an extra session of Congress soon after a new President comes into office. The following have been called:

John Adams was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1797. He convened Congress May 16, 1797. His first annual address was delivered Nov. 23, 1797.

Thomas Jefferson was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1801. He ordered a called session October 17, 1803.

James Madison was inaugurated the 4th of March, 1809. He convened Congress, May 23, 1809, also, on the 22d of May, 1813.

Martin Van Buren was inaugurated the 4th March, 1837, and convened Congress the 4th of Sept. 1837.

BALTIMORE, March 19.

The Hon. Henry Clay, who is at present sojourning in this city at Barnum's Hotel, was taken quite ill yesterday morning, but we are truly happy to be able to state that last night he was doing much better, and was comparatively easy. An interval of quiet and repose will, we trust, restore him completely to the enjoyment of his wonted health.—*American.*

*Mr. Cuthbert.*—In giving place to the debate on the presentation of Mr. Webster's letter of resignation, the Augusta Chronicle remarks: "As a Georgian, we feel deeply mortified at this exhibition of one of her Senators, and no Georgian can read the debate without a consciousness that the dignity of his State has been lowered by the course of Mr. Cuthbert."

It is not to be expected that those who are *determined* to be in opposition to Gen. Harrison's administration will give a fair interpretation to his official words and actions whenever by any means an unfavorable meaning can be imputed. Those journals which are loudly complaining against the pacific tone of the Inaugural respecting the foreign relations of the government, seem to forget that Mr. Buchanan, of their own party, spoke in a tone equally pacific not long since in the Senate.

We regret to see the effort making to excite war spirit—especially as it is done by way of a party movement. The Washington Globe recapitulates the different unsettled questions between this country and Great Britain, and after magnifying the difficulties in each, it speaks thus:

> Can these claims and pretensions be yielded with honor? They are not claims and pretensions contemplated—they have been advanced—they are maintained. Although not well informed as to the state of pending negotiations, it is not possible that any man who reads or talks of public affairs can be ignorant that such claims and pretensions exist. General Harrison knows it. Peace is to be maintained.—By every means in his power the friendly intercourse now happily existing is to be preserved; and it can be easily preserved. We have only to yield to the claims and pretensions advanced; the character of the Queen of Great Britain is a sufficient guarantee that we are permitted to do so *with honor*. Alas! for our country, when this is the applauded sentiment of the hero of an Indian and British war. Yet with this fatal declaration of a yielding spirit, the new President hopes that his fellow citizens will not see, in his earnest desire to preserve peace, that their rights will ever be sacrificed, or their honor tarnished by any admission on the part of their Chief Magistrate, unworthy of their former glory.

There need be no apprehension, and there is none in reality, that the honor and rights of the country will suffer any thing for the want of a manly vindication on the part of the new Administration. At the same time an amicable settlement of all disputed points is ardently desired by the nation on fair and just grounds. There is no want of spirit evinced in a desire for peace.—But what shall be said of the efforts of those who seek to aggravate differences, to strengthen animosities, to feed the spirit of fierce contention, and, if possible, to plunge the country into a war—for the mere purpose of heaping difficulties in the way of the Government?—*Baltimore American.*

*Henry Clay.*—Some of the Opposition Papers (*we* are friends of the *Administration* now) consider it strange that Mr. Clay does not accept an office under Gen. Harrison; and think there is more in it than meets the eye. Why should he take office? What distinction would any office confer upon Henry Clay? As was once well said by Mr. Leigh, of Va. in speaking of Kentucky's favorite son—"He has already secured a fame that will live as long as pure Government—a renown that will survive the marble Monument that will cover his grave—a renown more valuable than any station, however exalted, could confer.

*Raleigh Register.*

*"A Change has come over the spirit of his Dream."*—We take the following from the last Enquirer:

"Mr. Amos Kendall has not yet hung up his arms. He has established a new Journal at Washington on a small scale—under the name of "Kendall's Expositor." It is published weekly, at $1 per annum. It is piquant, strong—containing many good hits in a small compass."

Who would have believed six months ago, that the Editor of the Enquirer would have spoken thus highly of the editorial efforts of the "heaven-born Amos." If the paragraph above quoted is not a complete instance of the operation of "damning with faint praise," we do not know what signification the words bear.

And has it come to this, that a man who has filled the station of Post-Master General, can sit down for life the Editor of a *half-penny* paper? The *Extra Globe* was in its design only intended to last during the emergency which called it into being; but the *Expositor* seems to be taken up by Amos as a regular business, which is for years to come to furnish him with that "excitement of composition" which he says is necessary to his health.

"'Tis pitiful, 'tis wondrous pitiful."

Amos, poor fellow, is daily experiencing the ingratitude of those who, in the day of his prosperity, were glad enough to do him honor.

His party in Washington do not hesitate to call down upon his devoted head curses which would have paralysed the tongue of "Dr. Slop" himself. On all hands he is denounced as the cause of Van Buren's defeat; and among all the parasites who basked in the sunshine of his favor, during his "high and palmy state," there is now not one so poor as to do him reverence." Verily, "the way of the transgressor is hard."

*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

*Lynch Law.*—This is certainly a strange caption for an article relative to any proceedings in a Town so extensively celebrated for intelligence and refinement, as Columbia. We regret that we are compelled to use it.

It seems, that some low fellow had married a negro woman in Columbia—the ceremony having been performed by a negro preacher—a gross outrage certainly upon the moral sensibilities of any community, and one that was considered of dangerous tendency from the fact that the fellow was a Northern man. Some of our citizens, incensed at his conduct, gave him warning to leave the Town, or he would be drummed out—perhaps tarred and feathered. He refused to do so, and they, in connection with some of the College Students, went to his house on last Saturday night week, broke in, dragged him from bed, and marched him up street, where they obtained Tar, (some say paint,) stripped him, except his pantaloons, and poured it over him. They then went back to his house, ripped open his bed, and emptied it over him, making in the mean time a great noise, blowing horns, shouting, &c, and marched him over the bridge.

These, so far as we have been able to learn, are substantially the leading facts. And did we regard an Editor as a mere news-caterer, for a wonder-loving public, we should stop here; but he has higher and nobler duties: one of which is, to give his influence, great or little, to the support of LAW, GOOD ORDER, and INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS. These we believe were all violated, and it becomes the reflecting and influential portion of our community to frown down, in its incipient stage, this disposition to set aside the laws of the land, and resort to mob-law.

We wish it distinctly understood, that so far as the low vagabond himself, who was tarred and feathered, is concerned, we believe he *deserved* all he received. So do we believe that there is many a man who richly deserves to be hung, who nevertheless is permitted to go at large; but we should as strenuously object to any set of men assuming to themselves the prerogative of deciding that he deserved the gallows, and proceeding to execute him, on their own mere belief that he did deserve it. This however is the legitimate result of the principle acted on in tarring and feathering this man.—*Columbia Advocate.*

*Mississippi.*—The Legislature of Mississippi has done itself honor, we were going to say,—but this is making honesty rather too scarce in the market,—by resolving, in spite of the official influence of Governor M'Nutt, that *the State was bound to redeem her bonds, and would redeem them.* The resolutions to this effect, strange to say, were vetoed by the Governor!!!

A majority of the Legislature are Whigs; the Governor is a Loco Foco. If he had behaved better, we would give him a better cognomen.

The next election, therefore, will probably turn upon the question whether a State is bound to pay its debts and will do so, or not. The very statement of the doubt is a libel upon the good people of Mississippi. Justice to themselves, and to our common country, requires that they should vote down, by an overwhelming majority, the man or the party that would disgrace them in the eyes of the nation, and of the civilized world.—*N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.*

The Heidelberg, or Patroon war, which created so much fuss fifteen months since, is to be renewed, it seems. The young patroon has recovered judgment against his tenants for rent justly due him. Executions have been levied, but an open resistance is threatened by the Heidelbergers, and the sheriffs as yet stand in awe of the "squatters." The affair threatens to become a serious one, and if much blood is not shed, much ink assuredly will be.

*Texas.*—An Act has just passed the Texian Congress, exempting Slaves "in the possession or ownership of the *bona fide* master, heir or heirs, legatee or legatees, of any intestate or deceased person, from forced sale, by virtue of any writ of *venditioni exponas, fieri facias*, or execution of any kind." The effect of this law, it seems to us, will be to hold out a bounty to swindlers to run off negroes from the United States.

*Register.*

### REPRESENTATIVES OF FOREIGN STATES NOW IN WASHINGTON.

*Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary accredited to the United States.*

FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—Henry S. Fox, Esq. presented March, 1836.

FROM RUSSIA.—M. Al. de Bodisco, presented May, 1838.

FROM THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.—Gen. Alvear, presented October 11, 1838.

FROM AUSTRIA.—Baron de Mareschal, presented October 13, 1838.

FROM SPAIN.—Chevalier d'Argaiz, presented September 17, 1839.

FROM FRANCE.—M. de Bacourt, presented July, 1840.

*Ministers Resident.*

FROM PRUSSIA.—Baron de Roenne, presented June, 1834.

FROM PORTUGAL.—M. Piganiere e Morao, presented December 31, 1840.

*List of Charges d'Affaires.*

Mr. Steen Bille, Charge d'Affaires of Denmark, credential letter November, 1828.

Chevalier Adrian Martini, Charge d'Affaires of the Netherlands, credential letter July, 1833.

M. Charles Serruys, Charge d'Affaires of Belgium, credential letter September, 1838.

Chevalier de Nordin, Charge d'Affaires of Sweden, credential letter November, 1838.

Count de Colobiano, Charge d'Affaires of Sardinia, credential letter February, 1839.

Bernard E. Bee, Charge d'Affaires of Texas, credential letter April, 1840.

The Hon. Mr. Van Buren, Ex-President of the United States, set out from this city on Saturday last for his residence in New York, accompanied as far as Baltimore by Ex-Secretary Forsyth and Ex-Secretary Poinsett. They spent Sunday together in Baltimore, and on Monday the Ex-President pursued his journey.

*Nat. Intelligencer, March 17.*

Mr. Crittenden, the Attorney General, arrived in New York on the 17th, upon business, it is said, connected with the imprisonment of McLeod. He goes to Lockport. Mr. C. is accompanied by Clark Robinson, the new Marshal of the Northern District of New York. It is rumored that the trial may be postponed to a succeeding circuit, upon the application of McLeod himself, who wishes to procure testimony from England.

We are sorry to discover, by publications in the Western papers, that, in some of the Congressional districts, the Whigs are falling into the error of running more than one candidate in each district, so as to endanger the true representation of the undoubted sense of the majority by choosing the candidate upon whom their opponents will take good care to concentrate all *their* votes.—This is the most suicidal policy and the most unwise that can be imagined. Having elected their favorite old General to the Presidency, if they should not elect Members to Congress who are favorable to his principles, the change of Chief Magistrate will have been made in vain. The President of himself can accomplish but little in the way of restoring to the country its wonted prosperity. He constitutes but one branch of the Government. The two Houses of Congress must have the same disposition as himself, or he will be without effective power to remedy grievances, and the nation will still remain oppressed by the measures under which it has so long groaned. Is it possible that our Whig fellow citizens will suffer the object which they all have in view to be defeated, by *scattering* their votes among the different aspirants for their favor! Ought they not rather, in every Congressional district, to meet in convention, ascertain which candidate of their own politics is preferred by a majority of themselves, make him their sole candidate, and go to work like men to elect him, and send him here to assist the President to carry out their will? What a strange anomaly would be the consequence of a different course! How inconsistent—nay, how foolish it would be if, in consequence of wilful adherence to personal preferences, the Whigs were, after placing General Harrison at the head of the Government, to surround him with a Congress determined to thwart every measure he may propose for accomplishing the purposes for which he was elected!

Let our Whig friends think of this.

*National Intelligencer.*

*Sound made Visible.*—An English paper gives the following notice of an "important discovery," which, *if true*, would seem to surpass even that of Mr. Daguerre. It is, indeed, no less than a plan of rendering the vibrations of *sound permanently visible!*

"A most ingenious and valuable discovery has just been made by Mr. Southworth, of Cheetham street, Manchester, by means of which an individual, although unacquainted with the art of writing, is enabled to take down the speech even of the most rapid speaker; and, what is yet more surprising, in such a way as to *indicate the peculiar emphasis with which it may be delivered.* As the inventor has not yet secured a patent, all that we are at present enabled to state is, that it bears some analogy to photogenic drawing. It is well known in the latter case that, when a substance properly prepared is presented to objects illuminated by the rays of the sun, it receives a distinct and faithful impression of them, which is afterwards rendered permanent by suitable chemical agents. So also the present discovery consists of a piece of mechanism as susceptible of the impression of sounds as the tympanum of the ear, which impression remains permanent, and is as perfectly legible as the clearest typography."

We shall expect to see soon a machine by which, on turning a crank, a man's thoughts may be taken down with wonderful accuracy, with or without his concurrence, and thus paragraphs, items, moral essays, and philosophical disquisitions, to say nothing of a great variety of nonsensical speculations, may be fabricated *ad libitum.*

[*Boston Mercantile Journal.*

A Harrisburg paper gives a case of absense of mind in the following:

"A girl, who was one of our first loves, was one night lightning us out, after having passed a delightful evening, and in bashful trepidation she blew us out of the door, and drew the candlestick behind the door and kissed it."

The hundreds of idle young men scattered throughout the country, and lounging about in our large towns, furnish indisputable evidence that many of the rising generation are contracting habits which, in after life, must cause a large amount of sorrow and wretchedness. Labor is not respected as it should be, and the consequence is, that idleness takes the place of industry, and poverty, ghastly and wretched, that of cheerfulness and content.

**WEBSTER'S REPLY TO HAYNE.**

The Washington correspondent of the *Boston Atlas* relates an anecdote in relation to the celebrated reply of Mr. Webster to Mr. Hayne that has never before been published. At the time Mr. Hayne made his attack, Mr. Gales of the *National Intelligencer*, who had been the most accomplished reporter in the country, chanced to be in the capitol. Hearing that Mr. Webster intended to reply, and being told by him that it would be a short one, he undertook to report his long neglected vocation once more. Instead, however, of consuming but a half an hour, as Mr. Webster had promised in the commencement, as is well known, the Senate adjourned before he had concluded—Mr. Gales continuing to take notes of every word, in the momentary expectation of the conclusion.

Unwilling to leave off before Mr. Webster had finished, Mr. Gales continued the next day until he had concluded. But when he came to look at the notes, the magnitude of the task that it would be to write them out, appeared so formidable, that he declined from it as an impossibility, with the pressure of other engagements that occupied his time.

Soon after, Mr. Webster called upon Mr. Gales to request a report of his speech, as it was impossible for the former to give anything beyond a mere sketch, having spoken unpremeditatedly, and to much greater length than he had any expectation of doing when he began. Mr. Gales expressed his inability to comply; but his lady, who had been in the habit of assisting her husband in reading his notes when a reporter, took the task, and in the course of a week Mr. Gales submitted to Mr. Webster a full report of his speech in the hand-writing of his wife. It will be remembered that the speech of Mr. Webster was not published until after a delay of several weeks, which was owing to these circumstances. Mr. Webster has now in his possession the notes, somely bound.

It is stated that Mr. Webster did not change five words in the whole speech. This is one of a very few instances of the record, in which we have a master-piece of eloquence taken down as it fell from the lips of the speaker.

*Regulating the Exchanges.*—When Lafayette was on his way to Washington, he stopped for a short time at Pittsburg. The ladies of that city called upon him, and a gallant old soldier told them that he was highly honored, and that, in his youth, he had exchanged locks with a Pittsburg lad. [illegible] On arriving at Baltimore he was waited on by the ladies of the Monumental city. As they took their leave, it is current reported that kissing was introduced at the ceremonies. The accounts differ. It seems that the veteran, not expecting a salute, was for once taken by surprise, but stood his ground, however, without flinching. Like Old Hickory, under similar circumstances, he did not breathe a murmur.

Now see what the Locos of the 18th Congressional District of the State of Connecticut think of these unhallowed proceedings. They assembled at Bethlehem in solemn convention, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Senator, they opened their meeting after this fashion:

"*Resolved*, That in *deep humiliation* we [illegible] General Harrison exchanging locks of hair with his ancient female associates at Pittsburg and Baltimore, the ladies by scores at Baltimore, while, if Whig orators are to be believed, the country is in the last stage of exhausted suffering."

The Bridgeport Standard thinks that the breed of *asses* has nowhere been known to such a remarkable state of perfection as in the days of Balaam, as in that 16th Congressional District of Connecticut.

*New York Exp*

*Massachusetts.*—Gov. Davis and Lieut. Governor Hull have been nominated for re-election by the Whig members of the Legislature of Massachusetts Legislature, and have consented to be candidates. The nominations were unanimous.

*Pennsylvania.*—A great Democratic Convention, consisting of Delegates from every county in the State, was held at Harrisburg on Wednesday last, to nominate a candidate to be run for Governor at the ensuing election. John Banks (now on the Bench and formerly very favorably known as a Representative in Congress) received the nomination.—*National Intelligencer.*

An English paper mentions that one of the American ships at Calcutta had landed 400 tons of ice, which sold at the wholesale rate of one penny per pound, netting a profit, exclusive of [illegible] upwards of £3,700 sterling.

*Ohio Bank Stock.*—From a report made to the Legislature of Ohio, it appears that the stock of the banks of the State is owned as follows: More than one-half in the hands of females, minors, and decayed estates, aged persons retired from business, savings institutions, physicians and clergymen; about one-fourth by farmers, mechanics and merchants; about a sixty-fourth part by lawyers, and about a one hundred and fifth part by brokers.

*Phrenological.*—Hood, in his notes on Tylney Hall, says that Phrenologists have never satisfactorily accounted for the fact that when a man is puzzled he scratches his head.

"How many genders are there?" asked a school master. "Three sir," promptly replied little blue eyes.

"Masculine, feminine and neuter."

"Pray give me an example of each," said the master.

"Why, you are masculine because you are a man, and I am feminine, because I am a girl."

"Very well—proceed."

"I don't know,' said the little girl, '*I reckon Mr. Jenkins is neuter*, as he is an old Bachelor!'"

*Marriage in the first* COLORED [illegible] —In New York, by the Rev. Mr. [illegible] Henry *Black*, Esq. of *Orange* county, to widow Eliza *Gray* of *Green* county, daughter of Henry *Brown*, merchant, of *Bath*, Maine.

# OBSERVER.

**FAYETTEVILLE:**

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1841.


TRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.—It will n, by the following Proclamation, that the Pre- of the United States has called an Extra Ses- f Congress:—

## OFFICIAL.

*e President of the U. States of America.*

### A PROCLAMATION.

HEREAS sundry important and weighty rs, principally growing out of the con- of the revenue and finances of the ry, appear to me to call for the con- ation of Congress at an earlier day its next annual session, and thus form traordinary occasion, such as renders sary, in my judgment, the convention two Houses as soon as may be prac- le, I do, therefore, by this my Procla- on, convene the two Houses of Con- , to meet in the Capitol at the city of hington, on the last Monday, being the -first day, of May next. And I re- the respective Senators and Represen- s then and there to assemble, in order ceive such information respecting the of the Union as may be given to them, o devise and adopt such measures as ood of the country may seem to them, e exercise of their wisdom and discre- to require.

testimony whereof, I have caused the of the United States to be hereunto af- , and signed the same with my hand.

one at the city of Washington, this se- enteenth day of March, in the

S.] year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and of the independence of the United States the sixty-fifth.

W. H. HARRISON.

y the President:

DANIEL WEBSTER,
*Secretary of State.*

becomes necessary, of course, that a Special E- n should take place in this State, and Gov. head, in conformity with the provisions of the (Revised Statutes, page 290.) has doubtless al- issued his Proclamation appointing a day for ng the Election. We have been disappointed hope to receive the Proclamation in time for y's paper. The strong probability is, however, Thursday the 13th of May will be the day, as test to which it can properly be postponed— only 10 days after the comparison of the (which takes place a week after the election,) e Members-elect to make their arrangements each Washington.

er consultation with our Whig friends in this we have concluded to suggest to the party in veral counties, the propriety of holding a Con- n at Rockingham, on Tuesday the 20th day of next, for the purpose of selecting a Candidate present this District. We believe it is univer- admitted, that the agency of a Convention for rpose is important; for, though the selection ndidate may now be a matter of no difficulty pute, yet circumstances may arise in which a ention may prevent our being divided and beat- As it has been heretofore adopted by both par e hope to see a proper interest felt in it now. me persons having asked the question, we state, he election is not for a member for the Extra n only, but for the entire 27th Congress, which rminate on the 3d of March 1843, and in , of course, there will be three Sessions.

hope our readers will take some pains to let non-reading neighbors know of the time of th n, when ascertained.

NDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.—We have fore announced Wm. W. Cherry, Esq. of , as the Whig Candidate in the Halifax Dis- liate Bynum's, who declines;) and we learn e will be opposed by John R. J. Daniel, Esq. e Attorney General of the State.

he Lincoln District, (late Connor's, who de- ) Col. Daniel M. Barringer, the Whig Candi- is opposed by Green W. Caldwell of Mecklen- the regular Van Buren candidate, and by Dr. H. Lytle, of the same politics, who is out "upon wn hook."

the Wake District, it is understood that Dr. gomery is the Loco Foco candidate for re- ion, and it is almost beyond a doubt that Dr. S. Smith, Whig, will be his opponent. This be a close contest. "When Greek meets Greek, comes the tug of war." Dr. Smith is a gentle- of talents and excellent character. We need y what his opponent is.

S.—We hear that Judge Saunders is talked of. ad of Montgomery.

wis Williams is a candidate for re-election in urry District, and we have heard of no oppo- n.

r. Graham is also a candidate for re-election in Mountain District, and is opposed by Thos. L. gman—both Whigs. This is bad policy; for gh both the candidates can beat any Loco who venture to come out, yet the contest between Whigs may produce schism.

Charles Fisher and John Hill, from the Salisbury Salem Districts, have prudently declined run- . We should say that they had "saved their t," if they had any remaining to save. The idates are not announced in either District.

We have nothing from the Districts of Messrs. ner, Stanly, Hawkins, McKay, and Shepard.

our own District, a Whig Convention will be at Rockingham on Tuesday the 20th of April, g the 21 day of the County Court for Rich- d County, for the purpose of selecting a Candi- .

☞ A Meeting of the Whigs of this County is requested at the Town Hall in Fayetteville, on Saturday the 10th day of il; at 12 o'clock, M. for the purpose of appoint- Delegates to a District Convention to be held at ingham on the 20th day of April, to select a idate for Congress.

*arch* 24, 1841.

ov. Morehead has returned to Raleigh from the th.

O CORRESPONDENTS.—We have reason ow that the gentleman alluded to by "*Verbum* " could not have been the author of the article mented on; and are therefore sure that our cor- ondent would not wish his misapplied strictures lished.

We do not feel at liberty to insert the communi- n from Wadesborough. It is too strong and nal.

JUDGE BADGER.—The Standard and Carolinian lately arraigned Judge Badger for what they would persuade the public to believe was a very heinous offence, neither forgiven nor forgotten though the matter occurred some twenty years ago. The charge, which is blazoned in conspicuous letters, was, that when a Judge of the Superior Courts, "he fined a white man $1250 for whipping a free negro." We had never heard of the circumstance until we saw it stated in these organs of Loco Focoism; but, suspecting that as usual the whole truth was not told, we have made some inquiry, and find, that the white man alluded to (Mr. Hairston of Stokes county.) was prosecuted for an outrageous beating of a free negro; he was found guilty; and it was in evidence that *he was the owner of fourteen plantations all well stocked with negroes!* To a man of his immense wealth a fine of 1250 dollars was no more than a fine of 1250 cents would have been to a poor man. The Jury found the man guilty. It was the Judge's duty to lay upon him such a fine as he would *feel*, so that he might be deterred from the commission of a similar offence. To such a man, a small fine would have served only as an immunity for a further taking of the law into his own hands.

But our inquiries led to the discovery of another case, which should have closed the mouths of those who so loudly bark at one whom they cannot bite. We are informed that Judge Strange, several years after the above occurrence, fined a white man in Lenoir $1000 for the identical offence of whipping a free negro! In the case of Hairston, we cannot learn that the public feeling was roused, or any sympathy felt or expressed for him. He had been guilty of a gross outrage; he was too wealthy and intelligent to have committed it ignorantly; he was punished, and the public feeling justified the punishment. But in the Lenoir case, either because it occurred in the low country, or because it was after the abolition excitement had broken out, or because the man was thought not rich enough to justify so heavy a fine, or for some other cause to us unknown, it so happened that public feeling was aroused so greatly, that a memorial was actually presented to the Legislature asking for redress. The memorial was referred to a committee, of whose report we know nothing, except that it led to no action.

We only cite this case to show, that those who live in glass houses should not throw stones. If Judge Badger's was a crime to call down upon his head the indignation and denunciation of these prints, was Judge Stange's less so! Let us not be misunderstood as complaining of the Judge in either case. When a wealthy man, whose position in society is presumptive evidence that he ought to know better, takes the law into his own hands, and improperly maltreats a poor creature, of whatever color, he should be taught to feel the force of the law which he has violated. It is the glory of our Judiciary, and long may it be so, that neither wealth can purchase, nor power seduce it, from the performance of its high duty of rendering justice to even the poorest and most degraded being in society. The attempt to excite a popular clamor against a Judge for such an act, is as despicable as it is dangerous. It should be frowned upon by good men of all parties.

The great Freshet mentioned in our last, extended into South Carolina and Georgia. Many Bridges, Fences, &c. were swept away, and all travel interrupted for several days. The Charleston and Hamburg Rail Road, and the works on the Branch Road to Columbia, suffered great damage. The water rose within 5 feet of the height of the great freshet which flowed through the principal streets of Augusta. Hamburg was somewhat inundated, the water standing from 6 inches to 3 feet in most of the stores.

*Hard Times.*—A citizen of our Town, who has a number of unsettled accounts through the country, got a very odd notion into his head, somehow, viz: that he would *collect* these accounts, or part of them.—Putting some of them into his pocket—some six or seven hundred dollars worth, he took a little trip up the country and succeeded in collecting *seven dollars and a half*—his expenses in the mean time amounted to *eleven dollars*. He put back home for fear that collecting money would break him.

*Columbia (S. C.) Advocate.*

[Your man ought to have come into North Carolina, Mr. Advocate. We made a journey into Richmond county, a few days ago, similarly provided with unsettled accounts, and nearly every debtor whom we were fortunate enough to meet, not only paid his account, but paid it with such heartiness and good will, that we are tempted to continue the system. Look out for us, therefore, good friends of Anson; your turn comes next, for we mean to call upon you during your April County Court, and hope you will be as well provided with the needful as your neighbors of Richmond.]—*Editor Observer.*

The Richmond Compiler, speaking of the suspension of the North Carolina Banks, says,—

"Our banks stand now pretty much alone. If they can continue to pay specie while there is no place whence they can draw specie to restore that they pay out, and, what is worse, exchange with New York *five per cent.* against us, and render the proper aid to trade at the same time, they will do wonders."

There must be some mistake here. We have heard it stated, that our Banks suspended because of the refusal of those of Virginia and Maryland to pay them specie for their claims.—*Observer.*

EXCHANGES.—Having been written to for information as to the price of Exchange on New York, &c., we state publicly, that Bank checks on New York are seldom to be had, but when obtainable at all are 3 per cent. premium. On Philadelphia the Banks check at 1 per cent. On Charleston checks are not to be had.

U. S. Bank Stock has sold as low as 14½ in New York. Its notes have sold in the same city at 21 per cent. discount, and in Philadelphia at 17½, to which add 4 per cent., the premium for specie, and it makes 21½ per cent. discount at its own door.

GEORGIA.—The banks at Columbus have suspended, and most of the others in the State are expected to follow. The Bank Note table at Augusta exhibits rates of discount ranging from 1 to 40 per cent. The notes of the Central Bank, (belonging to the State,) are 16 per cent. discount, and the notes of no less than nine other Banks are at least 13 per cent. discount.

*From the North Carolinian.*

"They say at Washington, the old man (General Harrison) is going to publish a new edition of Ancient History, in which he will prove that all our modern law-makers and Historians, and especially the framers of the Constitution, are a pack of fools!!!"

Were the writers for the Carolinian among the "modern law-makers," &c.? If so, the General may spare his labor.

HON. BEDFORD BROWN.—We find that the appointment of Mr. Brown as Commissioner on the part of the State of Missouri to run the Boundary between that State and Iowa, is not a quiz, as we supposed, but actual fact.

Fifty-one young gentlemen received the degree of M. D. at the late Commencement of the Medical College of the State of South Carolina at Charleston, among whom we find the names of John Swann and Johnston B. Jones of Pittsborough, William B. Mallett of Fayetteville, and N. W. Herring of Lenoir County, N. C.; and Alex. McLeod and John A. Hodges of Marlborough District, and J. R. McQueen of Marion District, S. C.

MR. CALHOUN.—It is worthy of remark, that Mr. Calhoun's is almost the only name of a Van Buren member of Congress which is not signed to the letter of Invitation to Mr. Van Buren to partake of a Public Dinner on or about the day of his retirement from office. How is this? Has Mr. Calhoun deserted Van in his day of calamity? We doubt if he ever forgave Van for his agency in producing the quarrel between himself and Jackson, or if he ever really respected a man whom he had characterized as a "weazel or a fox." But this is surely not the time to fail in his professions of respect.

The Van Buren papers are making a huge outcry because Mr. Webster has appointed his eldest son his Chief and Confidential Clerk in the Department of State. They call it selfish, &c. Do they forget that Mr. Van Buren appointed *his* son his Private Secretary, with $1500 a year out of the Public Treasury. It is not pretended that Daniel Webster, Jr. is incompetent to fill the place, which is one that requires talents and the most perfect confidence between the parties. But Dr. Martin was removed from the Chief Clerkship? Yes, and well he deserved to be removed; for whilst he has been a pensioner on the Public Treasury, he has been one of the most active writers for the Globe, Richmond Enquirer, &c. Surely no man in his senses could have expected Mr. Webster to retain such a man as his Confidential Clerk.

CONCLUSIVE TESTIMONY.—Amos Kendall, in his Expositor, declares that Mr. Blair of the Globe is a most exemplary man in all the relations of life! If any one is not satisfied with Kendall's recommendation, he is advised to apply at any of the Penitentiaries in the country, and he may obtain corroborating testimony.

A POOR TRICK.—From the Globe down, the Van Buren papers are in the habit of quoting from the New York Herald, (a miserably corrupt infidel penny paper, which few decent men will allow to enter their doors, and which has actually been presented by the Grand Jury in New York as a nuisance,) its abuse of Gen. Harrison and the Whig party, as "the sentiments of a Whig paper." The Herald is about as much Whig as the Globe itself, and equally unprincipled.

VIRGINIA.—The Legislature of Virginia has elected John Robertson of Richmond, and Jas. H. Gholson of Petersburg, as Judges of the General Court.

John W. Syme, Esq. the able Editor of the Petersburg Intelligencer, has been unanimously nominated by the Whigs of that town as a candidate to represent them in the Legislature.

DISASTER.—The Steamer John Randolph was sunk near Nashville on the 2d inst. and totally lost, together with all the cargo, worth $150,000, and even the baggage of the passengers. The cargo was mostly insured, and the boat for $30,000.

The correspondent at Washington of the New York Express says,

"A large dinner party was given yesterday at the White House to many of the Senators of both parties, and to the late Members of Mr. Van Buren's Cabinet. All men of all creeds mingled in good fellowship. The course of President Harrison is doing much to break down the asperity of party men, and in this respect, it is hoped, he will be able to establish a new era."

DULL.—The Editors of the Carolinian assert that there is not, in the Inaugural Address, "one word on the subject of Abolitionism"!!!

We are glad to find that other papers of the Carolinian's party are not quite so blind as that. The Baltimore Republican, for instance, says,—

"On the subject of Abolition, he is more explicit, avowing his disapprobation of any attempt on the part of the people of one state to interfere with the institutions and internal concerns of others, and it is the only, or almost the only one respecting which he is so."

The Augusta Constitutionalist says,—

"The President is *explicit* on a few points. In regard to abolition, he recommends to the States not to interfere with their respective local institutions."

We have seen, but did not preserve, several other evidences that all the Van Buren Editors were not so dull of comprehension as the Carolinian.

The Carolinian is informed, that we have not seen the Standard in which a retraction of its declaration in regard to Mr. Granger is made. Before the Carolinian asks if we intend to deal fairly with our readers by publishing what we never saw, it would become it to publish Gen. Harrison's own statement of what Mr. Granger said to him, and Mr. Granger's own words as delivered in Congress in 1835 and 1837, long before he was thought of for his present office. These things, so necessary to "dealing fairly with its readers," the Carolinian *has* seen, but has failed to publish. They were published in the Observer of the 2d inst. They satisfied us of his soundness, and so far as we know or believe, they satisfied the Senate, by whom his nomination is said to have been confirmed unanimously.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

*Mr. Hale:* One of the most heart rending circumstances that has ever been witnessed occurred in this neighborhood a few days since. On the evening of the 11th inst. a little girl, about 10 years old, (though small,) the daughter of Mr. Wallace, asked its mother to let her go to the old place (a place they formerly lived at,) and drive the cow home. The good mother at first refused, but, after some persuading, consented. The little girl set off; night soon arrived, but no news of her. The alarm was immediately given, several persons hunted nearly all night (which was very rainy) without success; in the morning a goodly number of persons assembled, searched all day, but to no effect; the second, third and fourth days, from fifty to seventy persons searched diligently. Late in the evening of the fourth, she was found about a mile and a half from home, (had been overlooked,) a lifeless corpse! The scene was indescribable. To see a human being lying in the wild woods a lifeless corpse is the most melancholy picture your humble servant ever witnessed, and one I hope never again to behold.

Be so good as to give the above a place in your columns. J. T. P.

Temperance Hill, Moore co., March 18, 1841.

### THE MAILS.

The deplorable condition of the Great Southern Mail, in regard to regularity, calls loudly for reform from the New Administration. The average failures, we learn, on the present route, are not less than two, and nearly three, per week, since its establishment, and these failures occur sometimes for three or four days in succession. The particular point at which they occur is Wilmington, N. C. and the cause is the difficulties of navigation from that port to Charleston. The mails being transported between those cities by Steam Boats, great risk is incurred by venturing to sea in prospect of, or during stormy weather; consequently at such periods the Boats are compelled to defer their trips; and a succession of stormy days always produces a corresponding succession of failures in the Mail. We believe the Post Master General adopted this route in preference to the old one, via Raleigh, Fayetteville, Cheraw, Camden, and Columbia, from the fact that it was susceptible of greater speed. Speed, to be sure, in the transmission of intelligence, is of great advantage to mercantile men, if it could be regularly sustained; but the numerous failures on this route have made it doubtful whether a *regular* mail on the old one, which could be calculated upon with some degree of certainty, even if it were a few hours later in time, would not subserve the interests of mercantile men in a greater degree. There are innumerable evils attached to uncertainty of communication, with mercantile men, viz: the absence of information in regard to the state of the markets, and the derangement of exchanges. We have known several instances where remittances to the North, to meet payments there, have been delayed by the obstructions incidental to the Wilmington route, until after they had become due, and the debtor here was consequently subjected to a protest. Now we believe the whole of the difficulty could be obviated by returning to the old route, via Raleigh, Fayetteville, Cheraw, Camden and Columbia. There is at present a continuous route by Steam Boat and Rail Road from Washington City to Raleigh, N. C. and the stage road from the latter place to Columbia, is not inferior, we believe, to any other public road in the Southern country. At Columbia, the connection with the Rail Road will commence again. The only part of this route, then, where the mail would have to be carried by Stages, is between the two capitals of North and South Carolina, a distance of only 220 miles. In regard to comparison of speed on the two routes, we have made some inquiries of contractors, who are well acquainted with both routes, and they state, that on the old route the same speed can be accomplished between Washington City and Charleston, within some 14 to 19 hours; and as the Great Southern Mail would not have to go to Charleston, the delay in regard to that would be much less. We deem this matter worthy of public attention, and we learn it is the intention of some of our citizens to call a public meeting for the purpose of petitioning the Post Master General in reference to it. Would it not be well for the citizens of Camden, Cheraw, Fayetteville and Raleigh, to call similar meetings for a like purpose? We have little doubt, if a simultaneous application and proper statement be made, that our request will be acceded to. We think, moreover, that all the mercantile cities at the South and Southwest, to further their own interests, will join us in efforts to accomplish this reform.

*Columbia (S. C.) Chronicle.*

*The highest Freshet since '96.*—The late rains have swollen the Cape Fear and the Neuse to an unprecedented extent. The latter is flowing through the streets of Waynesborough, and was on the 16th within two or three feet of the railroad bridge which crosses it about three miles on this side of Waynesborough.

The Cape Fear has been constantly setting down stream for the last two or three days, and is now entirely over the peninsula which divides the North East from the North West; leaving no dam visible on Negro-head point but that bordering the canal, and presenting an unbroken waste of water from the Eastern shore of the North East to the Western bank of the North West.

We have already heard of rafts of timber being broken up and swept away, and in one case, of the loss of a valuable negro fellow.

*Wilmington Advertiser.*

*Great Flood.*—The unprecedented quantity of Rain, which has recently fallen, has caused an extraordinary rise in all our water courses—the greatest, it is said, since 1794. At Smithfield, the River has overflowed its Western bank to the distance of nearly half a mile, while Waynesboro' is perfectly inundated. We understand, that the inhabitants there, as at Venice, visit each other in their Gondolas, (*alias* Canoes) the streets and lower parts of the houses being entirely submerged.—*Raleigh Register.*

*"What shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue."*—It is stated on good authority that Judge Barbour, whose recent decease at Washington was so sudden, wrote a letter to his family on the evening of his death. He stated to them that his health was never better, and his prospect of returning to his home in Virginia to him was delightful. The mail following the one which conveyed this letter, carried the heart-rending intelligence of his death.

## Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

March 10.—Brig Crusader from New York. 13.—Schr. Mars from Boston. 14.—Schr. Exchange from Charleston. 16.—Br. Brig James from Ragged Island.

DEPARTURES.

March 12.—Schr. Enterprize for New London. 13.—Schr. Sapello for Guadaloupe. 15.—Br. Ship Iris for Isle of Jersey. 16.—Brigs N. F. Frothingham for Matanzas, Lelia for Washington, D. C.; Schrs. Corinthian for Bristol, R. I., A. F. Thorn for New York, Elizabeth for ditto, Pizarro for ditto. 17.—Brig Frances Louisa for Martinique.

## POSTSCRIPT.

### Governor's Proclamation.

SPECIAL ELECTION.

The Raleigh Register received this morning contains the Governor's Proclamation, fixing upon THURSDAY THE 13th DAY OF MAY as the day for holding the Special Election throughout the State of North Carolina.

We will publish the Proclamation in our next.

ROBESON COUNTY.—After our paper was put to press, we received the proceedings of a meeting of the friends of the present Administration at Lumberton,—Absalom Davis, Esq. presiding, and Arch'd S. McMillan, Esq., Secretary,—at which the following Delegates were appointed to a Convention to be held at Rockingham on Tuesday the 20th of April next, to-wit:

| | |
|---|---|
| *Col. Giles S. McLean,* | *John McNair, Jr.,* |
| *John A. Rowland,* | *John G Ichrist, Esq.,* |
| *Dr. Edmund McQueen,* | *Daniel A. Graham,* |
| *Dr. Warren Alford,* | *Bright W Illams,* |
| *John Purcell, Jr.,* | *Hector Currie,* |
| *Arch'd S. McM llan, Esq.,* | *Absalom D vis, Jr.* |

We have only room for the above, but will give the proceedings in full next week.

Gov. Gilmer of Virginia has resigned his office, in consequence of some disagreement of opinion between himself and the Legislature on the controversy between Virginia and New York. This step astonished his friends and the public.

*Huzzah! for the old North.*—We understand that fewer applications have been made from North Carolina, for office, under the new Administration, than from any other State in the Union. Only two or three individuals have signified any wish for office, and this has been done in the most modest and unobstrusive way; and the berths asked for, have been such as to strike the mind at once, with the fitness of the applications. Whilst we believe that the people of North Carolina deserve as much at the hands of Gen. Harrison, as the citizens of any other State in the Union, yet their forbearance to press their claims, is another evidence of their characteristic modesty and of their disinterested patriotism.—*Register.*

"THE SUB-TREASURY WORKS WELL."—*Mr. Van Buren's Letter to the Poughkeepsie Committee.*

We understand that the last returns of Mr. Hoyt's accounts, to which the Naval Officer deemed it his duty not to affix his certificate, exhibited a deficiency of $179,700

This sum is exclusive of the amount for which suit is already commenced by the United States, for the recovery back of fees and emoluments of 30,000

Add to which the sum alleged by Mr. Hoyt to be paid to the Naval Officer and Surveyor, but which although allowed by Mr. Butler in the account published, we understand has not been received by those officers, 12,000

Add also to this the compromise money, only one half of which it is said has been paid over, and to which the United States will undoubtedly lay claim, 42,000

And also the sum received for goods sold in a damaged state injured at the fire in the public store, which belongs as is supposed to the owners of the goods, but which has not yet been divided, 22 000

$285.700

Exhibiting only as far as is known, as the rumor goes, the moderate sum of two hundred and eighty-five thousand seven hundred dollars!

It is said that the mortification and chagrin of the leaders at Washington, at the state of Mr. Hoyt's accounts, was excessive.

Where slumber the virtues or the thunders of the Sub-Treasury law!

*New York Express.*

### MARRIED,

At Rockfish, in this County, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. Jesse Rogers, Mr. GEO. W. WHITE to Miss ELIZABETH COLLINS. Also, on the 20th, by the Rev. Simeon Colton, Mr. ALONZO R. KETCHAM to Miss SARAH HINSDALE.

In Richmond county, at the residence of Mr. B. Lovin, on Sunday, the 7th instant, by T. Bostick, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM R. LOVIN to Miss SARAH WATSON;—all of Richmond county.

In Sampson county, on the 9th instant, by the Rev. Henry Gray, Mr. LEWIS B. HIGHSMITH, of New Hanover county, to Miss SARAH A. MELVIN, daughter of DANIEL MELVIN, Esq. Also, on the same evening, by the Rev. John Owen, Mr. WILLIAM HIGHSMITH, of New Hanover county, to Miss ELIZABETH N. MELVIN, daughter of Daniel Melvin, Esq. [The Ladies are sisters, and the Gentlemen brothers.]

At J. M. Fleming's, Esq., Wake Forest, on the 2nd inst., by the Rev. Wm. Compton, DANIEL RENCHER, Esq., of Alabama, to Mrs. CATHARINE J. DAWSON, daughter of Henry Warren, dec.

In Portersville, Ten., on the 4th ult., by Murdo Murchison, Esq., Mr. WILEY PAYNE to Miss ELIZABETH ADKINS, all of Tipton county, in that State.

### DIED,

On Deep River, in Moore county, on Friday last, Mr. JAMES TYSON, aged about 38 years.

In Raleigh, Mr. JOHN HOLLOWAY.

In Somerville, Tenn. of Apoplexy, Mr. WILLIE SHAW, sen. after a few days illness, formerly of Orange county, N. C.

Departed this life, at Marion C. H., S. C., on Sunday night, the 14th instant, Mrs. ISABELLA C. MANES, consort of Mr. Elmore Manes, after a brief, but severe illness. In the death of this amiable lady, we, who have long known her, feel, sensibly feel, the irreparable loss we have sustained in her death; but how shall we describe the feelings of her bereaved companion? To him, we can only point to that source of consolation which sustained and supported her in the last sad hour of separation, from dear, but earthly objects. We do not attempt to eulogise the life and virtues of Mrs. Manes; our pen would refuse its office. But, we will speak of her as she was,—a kind daughter, an affectionate wife, a warm and devoted friend, strict in the performance of benevolent offices, and a hand always "open as day to melting charity." She lived the life of the righteous, and her death exemplified the same; for, when suffering in bodily affliction, painful to her friends to witness—conscious too, that the "hour of her departure had come," she used the language of firmness and of the christian, saying to those most dear to her, "We all have to part; we cannot always be blessed with each other's society on earth. Meet me in Heaven, where there is no more parting."

A sorrowing community followed her remains to its final resting; and the tears of many bedewed her grave.—[*Communicated.*


## DOUBLE DAHLIAS.

An invoice of splendid DAHLIAS, from William Prince & Son, of Flushing, Long Island, expected per brig Belle—for sale. The invoice may be seen at the Post Office, where selections can be made.

JOHN McRAE.

*Fayetteville, March* 23, 1841. 42tf


FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—MARCH 24.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brandy, peach, | 45 a 80 | Lime, | $2½ a $2¾ |
| Ditto, apple, | 40 a 45 | Lead, bar, | 8 a 8½ |
| Bacon, | 7 a 8 | Mackerel, | none. |
| Beeswax, | 25 a 26 | Molasses, | 27 a 30 |
| Butter, | 12½ a 15 | Oats, | 25 a 30 |
| Bale Rope, | 8 a 10 | Oil, Linseed | 85 a 90 |
| Coffee, | 12½ a 13 | Nails, cut, | 6½ a 7 |
| Cotton, | 7 a 10 | Powder, keg, | $6½ |
| Cotton Yarn, | 20 a 26 | Rags, | 2½ |
| Cotton Bag'ng, | 20 a 25 | Sugar, brown, | 8½ a 12 |
| Corn. | 50 a 55 | Lump, | 16 |
| Copperas, | 3½ a 4 | Loaf, | 18 a 20 |
| Candles, F. F. | 17 | Salt, | 75 |
| Flour, new | $5 a $6 | Sack, | $1 90 a $2½ |
| Feathers, | 35 a 37½ | Tallow, | 10 a 11 |
| Flaxseed, | $1 a 1 10 | Tin, box, | $11 |
| Hides, green, | 4 a 5 | Tobacco, leaf, | 5½ a 5½ |
| dry, | 12½ a 14 | Wheat, | 80 a 90 |
| Iron, | 5 a 5½ | Whiskey, | 30 a 35 |
| Lard, | 8 a 9 | Wool, | 15 a 20 |

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 9 cts. pr. yd.

WILMINGTON MARKET—March 18

REMARKS.—Large quantities of Tar and Turpentine having been received, both have receded 5 cents. Demand for Lumber moderate; sales of flooring at 8 50, wide boards 7 00, and scantling 4 00—all on time. Timber very dull at 4 00. A very handsome lot of Cotton sold at 9¼.

CHERAW MARKET—March 16.

Bacon 7 a 8; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 8 a 10½; Corn 40 a 50; Flour 5 00 a 5 25; Feathers 40 a 45; Iron 5½ a 6½; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 40 a 50; Nails, cut, 7½ a 8.

Cotton at Charleston 9 to 11; sales small, buyers not willing to pay such prices. Corn 43 to 45. Flour 5 to 6 25.

Cotton is quoted in the Columbia Chronicle of the 17th at 7½ to 10¼, only very choice lots bringing over 10 cents. The Advocate of the 18th quotes the article at 7½ to 9½.


## FOR SALE.

FIFTY-THREE Shares of the Stock of the Cape Fear Navigation Company.

Apply to JOS. CARMON.

*March* 24, 1841. 42-4w.

## MULES FOR SALE.

FIVE likely young MULES for Sale. A bargain will be given if applied for soon. Apply to COOK & CO.

*March* 23, 1841. 42-tf.

## AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY the 6th April, will be sold on the premises, several FRAME TENEMENTS, upon the Lot on Hay Mount purchased by the United States of P. I. Tillinghast, and forming a portion of the Site of the U. S. Arsenal; together with two others on the adjacent Lots.

The Houses to be removed in twenty days from the day of sale. Terms cash.

By order of the Commandant,

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST, Asst'r.

*March* 22, 1841. 42ts

## TRUST SALE
### OF REAL AND PERSONAL
## ESTATE.

PURSUANT to the provisions of a Deed of Trust executed by William R. Carmon, the undersigned will sell at Public Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock, on Tuesday the 20th April next, the following

### LANDS & IMPROVEMENTS,

In the County of Cumberland:—

One half of 440 acres of Land, on both sides of Little Rockfish, joining the Rockfish Factory lands.

One half of 500 acres near said Factory, on the West.

200 acres on both sides of Big Rockfish.

640 acres on both sides of Rockfish and Sandy Run.

349 acres on both sides of said creek, near the last tract.

640 acres on both sides of Rockfish, joining the upper Saw Mill lands.

640 acres on both sides of said Creek, joining the last described tract.

100 acres, near the Lower Mills on Rockfish.

100 acres, near the said Mills, being part of 300 acres granted to Thomas Finney.

640 acres on both sides of Big Rockfish, near J. Davis's.

640 acres, joining Colin McRae's and Black's lands, near the Rockfish Factory, on Little Rockfish.

640 acres, joining Jno. McPherson's lines, on both sides of Rockfish.

About 1300 acres on North side of Big Rockfish, between Jumping Gully and Puppy Creek.

104 acres on the West side of Cape Fear River, joining Carver and others.

And on Wednesday the 21st April, at 12 o'clock, at the residence of W. R. Carmon, on the Wilmington Road,—

*Six Negro Slaves, two Wagons and four Mules, one Cart and three Horses, and all his stock of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, a set of Blacksmith's Tools and a set of Carpenter's Tools, a quantity of Corn and Forage, &c. &c.*

Terms liberal and made known at the Sale.

JOS. CARMON, *Trustee.*

*March* 23, 1841. 42ts

## VALUABLE LAND
### FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, on liberal terms, TWO PLANTATIONS in Moore County, one known for many years as the Plantation whereon I reside, the other known as the Williams' Bridge place. The former tract contains about TWO THOUSAND ACRES, the most of which is good Corn, Wheat and Cotton land; the buildings are all in good repair, water good, and the situation desirable. The latter tract contains about TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES, situated on Deep River, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Salem, a considerable portion of which is Low Grounds of the first quality. The buildings are comfortable, among which is a new Store House and an excellent stand for business. Independent of the advantages of the Land and Buildings, is a Bridge across the River, which yields an income equal to any Bridge on Deep River. I will sell one or both on terms corresponding with the times. A part of the purchase money will be required in advance.

JOSIAH TYSON.

*Moore County, March* 22, 1841. 42-1m

## POCKET BOOK FOUND.

A POCKET BOOK, containing valuable papers, was found in the road near Fayetteville, a few days ago. The owner can obtain it by describing, and paying for this advertisement. Call at this Office.

*March* 24, 1841. 42tf

## TO THE MEDICAL PUBLIC.

THE chair of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Medical Department of the Transylvania University is at present vacant, and with a view to fill it in the best possible manner applications for the appointment are invited from the members of the medical profession.

The communications on the subject must be addressed to the *Dean of the Medical Faculty of T. U.* and come to hand before the 1st of June next, when the appointment will be made. The name of no one but the successful candidate will be made public. M. C. JOHNSON, *Ch'n.*

*Board Trustees Transylvania University.*

*Feb.* 27.

## POETRY.

FROM THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER.

### WHEN WILL LOVE CEASE!

When Love's own star shall cease to know
Her station in the skies,
And rivers from the ocean flow,
And suns in sackcloth rise—
And vernal showers call forth no flowers,
And summer make no mirth,
And birds be mute at morning hours,
Then Love will cease on earth!

When music's tone no charm shall own,
To thrill the human breast—
And rose's bloom yield no perfume,
And doves in deserts rest—
And Heaven's bright arch that gilds the showers,
The sign of wrath shall prove—
Then beauty's spell will lose its powers,
And man will cease to love.

And when the peace that virtue gives,
The vicious shall enjoy—
And fear, that guilty bosoms wring,
Shall innocence annoy—
And mercy spurn the humble pray'r
That sues to be forgiven,
Then earth, men, angels, all despair!
For Love will cease in Heaven.

*Sound Doctrine.*—"The mischievous notion, that to enjoy a respectable position, every man must *traffic* or *preach*, or *hold an office*, brings to beggary and infamy, many who might have lived, under a juster estimate of things, usefully and happily. The necessity of laboring for sustenance is the great safeguard of the world; the *holiest* without which, the wild passion of men would bring communities to speedy wreck. Labor then must be honored—must be made respectable; its accumulations should be made secure to those who earn more than they may choose to bestow upon their wants. Speculation frequently absorbs this surplus and it is expended in luxury and extravagance by those who have not produced it, while the mouth of labor must be filled with the meanest fare and the hard hands which produce are held in less esteem, than the soft, delicate and feeble limbs of those who only consume, want, and destroy that which labor creates.

*Advice to a Bride.*—"Hope not for perfect happiness," said Madam de Maintenon to the princess of Savoy, on the eve of her marriage with the Duke of Burgandy, "there is no such thing on earth, and though there were, it does not consist in the possession of riches. Greatness is exposed to afflictions often more severe than those of a private station. Be neither vexed or ashamed to depend on your husband. Let him be your dearest friend, your only confidant.—Hope not for constant harmony in the married state. The best husbands and wives are those who bear occasionally from each other, sallies of ill humour with patient mildness. Be obliging without putting great value on your favors. Men are tyrants, who would be free themselves and have us confined. You need not be at any pains to examine whether their rights be well founded; it is enough if they are established. Pray God to keep you from jealousy. *The affections of a husband are never to be gained by complaints, reproaches, or sullen behaviour.*"

*A special Quarrel.*—Dave Jones had a habit of *liquoring*, every chance he got. On these occasions he was addicted to the utterance of *dog* remarks, greatly to the annoyance of some one of the company, though to the infinite diversion of the rest.

A bully of the neighborhood unluckily became the subject of his provoking fun, at a country vendue; whereupon his wrath was kindled against David to that degree that he told him, with divers oaths and anathemas and belligerent gesticulations, if he would go out of the house he would endeavor to bestow upon him (the said Dave) what he denominated a genteel thrashing. He'd fight! he'd fight! he said; nothing could appease his wrath and heal his wounded honor but a fight—*he must fight something!*

David assumed a mighty choleric appearance and attitude; clenching his fist, gritting his teeth, and shining his eyes at him. "You just walk out then," said he, "and I'll fix you!" Out the fellow flew; dropped his linen, tucked up his sleeves, cut a couple of capers in the air, and shook himself by way of preparation for battle.

Instead of following him out, the prudent David poked his head out at a window, cautiously surveyed the enemy, and inquired in a very business like tone if he was ready.

His antagonist indicated that he was, amid a multitude of hostile sayings and demonstrations.

"Well," said the aggravating Dave, "why don't you proceed to *fight something?*"

*Greensborough Patriot.*

*Important Decision.*—The Circuit Court at St. Louis, Missouri, a few days since decided, that the deviation of a steamboat or other vessel, from her regular route, except to save life, vitiated the policy of insurance, and released the insurers from liability. The case on which this decision was made was that of the steamboat Rolla, sunk a few years since in the lower Mississippi. She had stopped a day or two to render assistance to the steamboat George Collier, aground upon a bar. After getting her off, she proceeded upon her voyage, was snagged and sunk. The boat and cargo became a total loss. The owners of a part of the cargo brought a suit against the Insurance office for the recovery of the amount insured, and the decision was against the right of the plaintiffs to recover. Such has not generally been regarded as the law, for the uniform practice has been for boats to relieve each other when in difficulty.

*Fog.*—The New Orleans Bulletin of the 1st inst. states, that for several days previous there had been a remarkable fog on the river below and along the Gulf coast. The Natchez steamer from Havana was detained by it from early Friday morning to Saturday evening. A gentleman who came over in the Natchez mentioned that there was a solid block of fog on the coast 40 miles deep, and so dense that no object could be discerned at a few rods distance. Many vessels were off the Bar bound in—their bells were heard in every direction, and in some instances they were heard speaking with trumpets—but no one was in sight of the other.


## MULBERRY TREES AND SILK WORM EGGS.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, 5000 genuine MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES, at 10 to 15 cents per Tree, according to size. The Trees were grown in the vicinity, and are now in fine condition for transplanting. He also offers for sale 500,000 SILK WORM EGGS, at 25 cents per thousand. The Eggs are the product of healthy Worms, and of the superior variety termed Pea Nut. They spin their Cocoons in 24 to 28 days. Orders by mail (post paid) will meet attention.

JAMES BAKER.

*Fayetteville, Feb.* 10, 1841. 36tf

## NEW BOOKS.

HALLECK'S Selections from the British Poets, being the 112th and 113th vols. of Harper's Family Library. Life and Writings of Franklin, 2 vols. Miss Leslie's House Book. Who shall be Heir! a new Novel. Goethe's Correspondence. Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Mothers. Who shall be greatest! a Tale, by Mary Howitt. Chitty's Blackstone, new Edition. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

*February* 23.

## *Received per Steam Boats,*

55 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 do. Cuba ditto,
35 hhds. MOLASSES,
20 tierces and bbls. ditto.

*—In transit—*

15 hhds. prime N. O. SUGAR. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

*January* 26, 1841. 34-tf

## Beal's Hair Restorative

A CONSIGNMENT of this article is just received at the Fayetteville Book Store. It is said to "effect A COMPLETE RESTORATION OF THE HAIR upon the heads of those who have lost the same, and have thereby become BALD, or partially so." Certificates to that effect accompany the article. Price, in Jars $3; in bottles $1.

*January* 25.

## French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egerton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

*Fayetteville, Sept.* 1, 1840. 13tf

## REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store lately occupied by Nott & Starr, where he will continue the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, as usual.

*Just Received per Steamer Cotton Plant,*

10 BARRELS GIN.

☞ All orders left at his Office will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

*January* 26, 1841. 34tf

## Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

*Fayetteville, Sept.* 5, 1840. 14tf

## FOR SALE.

20 HHDS. MOLASSES.
500 bushels Oats.
10 casks ground Plaister.
Red Clover Seed.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

*February* 9, 1841. 36-tf.

## Bain's Letters—Reduced price.

LETTERS AND MEDITATIONS on Religious and other subjects, by Wm. T. Bain, at 50 cts. For sale by E. J. HALE.

*Feb'y* 15, 1841.

## $25 Reward.

RANAWAY on the 24th of January, 1841, a Negro Boy named GEORGE. He is a black fellow, about five feet eight inches high, 17 years of age, straight built, small feet and hands, smiles when spoken to. Among his clothes were a blue cotton frock coat and black fur hat. The above reward will be paid for his delivery, or confinement in any jail so that I may get him again, or a reasonable reward for any information that may lead to his recovery.

A reward of $100 will be paid for proof sufficient to convict of his being harbored or assisted away.

It is thought that George is lurking about Fayetteville or Wilmington.

ARCH'D McEACHERN.

*Randalsville P. O., Robeson county, N. C.,*
*February* 12, 1841. } 37tf

## SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Subscriber has received the series of School Books so highly recommended by Mr. J. Orville Taylor, viz: The Little Thinker, Nos. 1 and 2; Kay's Reader, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; Child's Guide; Town's Analysis of Derivative Words; Wilson's Civil Polity; Olney's U. States, on a new plan; First Lessons in Chemistry; Phisiology for Children; Geology for Schools; First Lessons in Natural Philosophy; Young Reader; Robbins's Outlines of History; &c. &c. E. J. HALE.

*Feb'y* 1.

## NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received by the late arrivals a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

## DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,—a large supply of

## GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

**Hats, Boots and Shoes,**

A beautiful assortment of

## CROCKERY,

Embracing sets of China, white Queen's Ware, (a new article.) Liverpool Ware, different patterns and colours. Also, common Crockery, Winter Strained Lamp Oil, Linseed and Tanners' Oil, extra and No. 1 White Lead, Sole and Upper Leather.

H. LEETE,
*Green Street.*

November 19, 1839. 72tf

## NOTICE.

THE late Firm of Nott & Starr being dissolved by the death of Mr. William Nott, of said firm, Notice is hereby given by the Subscriber, as Surviving Partner, to all persons having claims against the said firm, to present them for payment; and to all persons indebted to them, whose notes and accounts are due, that immediate payment is required, as the business of the firm must now be closed according to Law.

JOHN D. STARR,
*Surviving Partner.*

Fayetteville, Dec. 15, 1840. 28-tf

## Southern Harmony

A LARGE supply of this popular Music Book, at a reduced price by wholesale. Received by

E. J. HALE.

*April* 27.

## GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

### At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

*Fayetteville, Sept.* 12, 1837. 58tf

## An highly important caution to the Public.

*"Cave ne titubes."—Beware of falling.*

DOCTOR EVANS, 100 Chatham street, takes the present opportunity of tendering his most unfeigned acknowledgments to the numerous patients (afflicted with the various form of disease incident to humanity) who have committed themselves to his care, and he has the satisfaction of knowing from many living evidences, that his remedies have removed or relieved their respective maladies, as far as lies within the compass of human means. How distressing to the afflicted is DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, poisoning all the sources of his enjoyment, and leading in many instances to the miseries of hypocondriacism. Long as it has been made the subject of inquiry by medical authors, it remains involved in much obscurity. *Jaundice, Diarrhœa,* Cholera and Colic, also performs a conspicuous part in the drama of morbid affections. Dr. Evans has been singularly successful in the treatment of the above complaints by remedies drawn from the researches of the most eminent physicians in Europe. He has also had vast experience and success throughout the whole family of delicate diseases, all of which are for the most part aggravated by, and rooted in the constitution, by the CONSPIRACIES OF MERCURIAL MURDERERS, UNPRINCIPLED, UNEDUCATED AND UNPRACTISED in any art save that of attempting to lead the credulous on the road to ruin. Dr. Evans' Office is supplied with the choicest remedies from foreign markets, and compounded on the most scientific principles; a physician is always in attendance, and all those who come there in the hour of need will go off rejoicing.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

A PERFECT CURE OF ASTHMA, FIFTY FOUR YEARS STANDING,

*Effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.*

This is to certify, that I was attacked with the Asthma in the ninth year of my age, and from that time until the present year, a period of 54 years, I have been subject to that disease. For the last five years, I had it almost incessantly—not being exempt from it more than twenty-four hours at any one time. I had consulted the most skilful physicians, and tried many remedies without any relief. In June last, I commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' Vegetable Medicine, not with the expectation of effecting a cure, for I believed my case hopeless and my dissolution near, but with the hope of obtaining momentary relief.—Before I had used two packages, I was entirely relieved, and I have not been attacked with it since. I can now say that I am permanently cured of the disease, and I can confidently recommend it to all who are afflicted with this distressing complaint.

SARAH SIMMONS,
*Nov.* 16. *Prince George Co., Va.*

LIVER COMPLAINT, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth street, Williamsburg, afflicted the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms—Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor, and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high coloured, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not so essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

*City and County of New York, ss:*

Joseph Browne, Williamsburg, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

Sworn to before me, this 4th day of January, 1837.

PETER PINCKNEY, *Com. of Deeds.*

*Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.*

DYSPEPSIA, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mr. J. McKenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

*The principal symptoms were*—A sense of distention and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and faintness, any endeavor to pursue his business, causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man.

He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, with an Affection of the Lungs, cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York.

Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre st., Newark, N. J., afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion, the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans.

BENJ S. JARVIS.

Sworn to, November 25, 1836, before William Saul, Notary Public, 96 Nassau street, New York.

A SEVERE CASE OF PILES CURED AT 100 CHATHAM STREET.

Mr. Daniel Spinning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent Physicians, but never found th slightest relief from any source whatever, until after he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, New York, and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure

*Also, Dr. W. Evans' SOOTHING SIRUP, for Children Teething, prepared by himself.*

AGENTS.

E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, North Carolina,
Wm. M. Mason, Raleigh,
H. D. Machen, Washington,
James M. Redmund, Tarborough,
S. Hall, Newbern,
F. S. Marshall, Halifax,
Sportwood & Robertson, Petersburg, Va.,
C. Hall, Norfolk, and
A. Duval, Richmond.

*January* 1, 1839. 26-eow1y

## NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection, will continue the business at the old stand of C. J. Orrell, under the firm and style of

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,

Who will keep constantly on hand a well assorted Stock of

## GROCERIES,

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

They will also give their undivided attention to a GENERAL COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS, the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving and making sale of Country Produce, &c.

COVINGTON J. ORRELL,
ROBERT M. ORRELL.

*Fayetteville, August* 24, 1840. 12tf

## Notice.

ALL those having claims against C. J. Orrell, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

C. J. ORRELL.

*August* 24, 1840.

## NEW GOODS.

### JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

*July* 14, 1840. 6tf

## For Sale.

5 BALES heavy unbleached Shirting, suitable for Negroes
50 Casks Lime.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

*Oct.* 6, 1840. 18-tf.

## Daily Mail to Warsaw.

On and after the 1st day of June, 1840, the Mail Stage to and from Warsaw, will run daily, connecting with the Rail Road Cars. The Subscribers hope that this additional accommodation will merit public approval and patronage.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*

*Fayetteville, May* 25, 1840. 99tf

## HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

*For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.*

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

*Fayetteville, October* 20. 59-tf

## Notice.

THE Subscribers having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of James Hart, at June Term of Cumberland County Court, 1840, hereby notify all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

J. H. HOOPER,
ELIJAH FULLER.

*Fayetteville, June* 9, 1840. 1-tf

## DR. G. R. PHELPS' COMPOUND TOMATO PILLS,

(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

*A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;*

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

*March* 8, 1839. 36tf

## ☞ PRESS FOR SALE. ☜

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Application must be post paid.

Our exchange papers will oblige us by copying this advertisement until forbidden.

F. C. HILL.

*Wilmington, Nov.* 12, 1840.

## DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT.

THE cures and benefits produced by the use of this medicine, in all cases of diseases of the lungs, is almost incredible.

Persons afflicted with coughs, colds, asthma, difficulty of breathing, pains in the side or breast, spitting of blood, catarrhs, palpitation of the heart, oppression and soreness of the chest, whooping cough, pleurisy, hectic fever, night sweats, difficult or profuse expectoration, and all other affections of the chest, lungs and liver, should not fail of procuring a bottle of this medicine.

### *Wonderful Cure of Consumption.*

Although Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort has found hundreds of advocates, and has produced so large a number of testimonials in its favor, I cannot withhold my small meed of praise. Being predisposed to consumption, both from peculiar formation and hereditary transmission, I tried every means to check this disease and strengthen a naturally weak constitution. I spent two years in Pisa, one in Rome, two in Florence, and another in the South of France, seeking meantime the advice of the best physicians. Two years since I returned to this country, in about the same situation as when I left. I had seen in the reading rooms in Europe much said in favor of Doctor Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, and as soon as I arrived in this city, I used it, and in three months I was so well I concluded I could pass the winter here safely, and did so. I have used an occasional bottle now and then during the time, but am now in as good health as is possible. My cough has wholly ceased, and my lungs have every feeling of health.

S. PROUTY, *Western Hotel, Courtland street.*

☞ The above Medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 98

## Children's Toy Books,

FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

## FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

HAVING declined further supervision of the Female Seminary, it is but just that I should express to its former patrons and friends my confidence, that in the hands of Mr. Spencer, it will be conducted with ability and faithfulness, on the general plan heretofore pursued. Mr. Spencer, as a teacher, is laborious, accurate and persevering.

R. W. BAILEY.

THE Subscriber will open the Seminary on the 15th of October next, and hopes by giving his entire and exclusive attention to the business—aided in each department by competent, efficient Female Teachers—to merit the patronage heretofore bestowed. In regard to the plan he intends to pursue, he has only to say, at present, that he is DETERMINED to give a course of instruction in each department as THOROUGH as possible. The Academic year will be the same as before; commencing on the 15th October, and closing on the 15th July, and divided into two sessions. Pupils charged from time of entrance to close of session, and no deduction made for absence, except in cases of sickness.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Elementary Department, or Second Class, | $8 00 | per Session. |
| First Class, | 16 00 | " |
| French Language, | 10 00 | " |
| Drawing and Painting, | 10 00 | " |
| Music on the Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice, | 25 00 | " |
| Music on Guitar, | 25 00 | " |
| Use of Piano, | 3 00 | " |
| Incidentals, | 50 | " |

G. SPENCER.

*August* 1, 1840. 9tf

## SWAIM'S PANACEA,

*For the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, Syphilis, and the host of painful and hitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom;*

White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, &c., and all Diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood.

THIS MEDICINE is particularly recommended as an *alterative* and a *purifier of the Blood.* It gives a *tone and vigor to debilitated Constitutions,* which invalids are unconscious of until they have experienced its effects.

It is also recommended in Diseases where the Lungs and Breast are supposed to be affected, and also where the constitution is broken down by the use of Mercury or Quinine.

The SWAIM'S PANACEA is an accredited antidote to the *diseases peculiar to tropical latitudes.* It is made use of on *all plantations,* and produces a speedier, a *more certain* and *less expensive* medium of perfect restoration, than any other medicine hitherto known or employed.

This medicine has the singular fortune, a just tribute to its great merit, of being *recommended by the most celebrated practitioners of medicine in the United States and Europe;* whereas, not one of the spurious mixtures made in imitation of it has the least support from the medical faculty. This fact offers an argument so plain and conclusive, that it needs only to be mentioned to enforce conviction.—Swaim's Panacea is recommended to all those invalids for whom physicians prescribe Sarsaparilla, Syrups, Extracts, &c.

Swaim's Panacea is in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass—"Swaim's Panacea—Phila," having but one label, which covers the cork, with the signature of Wm. Swaim on it, so that the cork, (bearing also upon it as a seal the impression "Wm. Swaim,") cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when the signature is visible, to counterfeit it will be punished as forgery.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent,* No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

[16] WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

## HARRISON'S SPECIFIC OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofulous and other Tumours, Ulcers, Sore Legs, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammation, Scald Head, Women's sore Breasts, Rheumatic Pains, Piles, Tetters, Eruptions, Chilblains, Whitlows, Biles, Corns, and External Diseases generally. It is likewise greatly superior to any medicine heretofore discovered for the chafed backs and limbs of Horses; for ring worms, chapped lips, and in short for every external bodily evil that may fall to the lot of man and beast. Altogether the proprietor feels no hesitation in stating, or in putting it to the proof against all competition, that

***Harrison's Specific Ointment***

Is vastly superior to every thing of the kind which has heretofore been offered to the public; and the proprietor not only vouches for its *general* good qualities, but is willing to risk his reputation on a *single trial,* for he knows, from the most ample experience, that it cannot be used without immediate and palpable benefit in any one of the complaints for which it is so highly recommended.

Price, 50 cents per box.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

*May* 1, 1840. 96-1Y

## SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE,

THE MOST USEFUL FAMILY MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS well known *Anti-Dysenteric* and *Worm Medicine* has proved successful these twelve years past, and is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it, to be far superior to any other medicine ever employed in the diseases for which it is recommended. It is perfectly safe, and no child will refuse to take it.

Worms being especially apt to infest persons of debilitated digestive organs and emaciated constitutions, much mischief is often done by the ordinary worm medicines, which generally consist of the strongest purgatives, calomel, *that destroyer of the constitution,* bitters, pink root, spirits of turpentine, wormseed oil, &c. &c. Articles of this kind may destroy worms, but they debilitate the stomach, and often materially injure the general health, without removing the cause. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE has the peculiar advantage of removing the cause of worms, by giving vigor and healthy action to the stomach, bowels, and organs of digestion, thereby relieving measles, croup, whooping cough, &c. This medicine, by invigorating the internal functions, strengthening the organs of digestion, and removing the primary cause which creates morbid secretions, will relieve Bowel Complaints, Cholic, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, and the whole train of biliary affections, Sick Headach, Acidity of the Stomach, Foul Breath, Bleeding Piles, &c. It is an antidote in the *early stages of Fever and Cholera Morbus.* As a general FAMILY MEDICINE it stands unrivalled, as it is applicable to most of the diseases to which children are subject. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE will be found of some utility to persons who occasionally indulge in the conviviality of the table; a dose taken before dinner will anticipate the effects of *acidity* of the stomach, not unfrequently produced by *wine.*—In the neglect of this, however, a dose in the morning or the following morning will, in most instances, restore the *tone of the Stomach.*

Families resident in the country, and isolated in a measure from medical advice, travellers journeying to the far west, or bound to distant ports, seminaries and all public institutions and charitable associations will find this remedy, constantly at hand, of great utility.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent,* No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

[16] WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

## TO THE AFFLICTED.

### Hadlock's Vegetable Powders and Sirup,

*For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds,* &c.

The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and a mor'bid and pernicious sweatings, so common in chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor of health that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsboro street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c. which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints, and have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe, I can recommend to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, as I am confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
*Principal of the Donaldson Academy.*
*Fayetteville, Feb.* 18, 1839.

## Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

## The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public by the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy, experienced by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted; hence Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, torpor and irregular state of the Bowels. These diseases neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted but by means that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with such directions accompanying each box. They are recommended by him as the composition of an eminent Physician who has successfully studied and treated the complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Sole Agent.*
*Fayetteville, Feb.* 4, 1840. 8

*Certificate of Rev. A. B. McCleary, of the Carolina Conference.*

I certify, that for three years past I have freely taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for biliary attacks that I ever have used. I have also used them frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy relief. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

## PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS

ARE daily effecting some of the most WONDERFUL AND ASTONISHING CURES that have ever been known, in consequence of which they have now become a shining mark, against which the arrows of disappointed hope, envy and malevolence, are levelled without distinction. Town and country are alike filled with their praises. The palace and poor-house alike echo with their fames. In all climates, under all temperatures, they still retain their wonderful powers, and are unattended by age or situation. They act alike in their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are a Bilious, Anti-Dyspepsic, and Anti-Narcotic, and may be justly considered a *Universal Medicine;* they are peculiarly beneficial in the following complaints: Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Worms, Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are extremely mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

Price, 50 cents per box, or $4 per dozen.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

*May* 1, 1840. 96

## SOUTHERN TONIC. COSTER & COXE.

## AGUE AND FEVER.

And every symptom of general Debility speedily and permanently cured by

**COSTER & COXE'S**
ORIGINAL

## SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire failure of success in the practice of the most skilful physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics, which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark in its preparations, particularly that of Quinine. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quisine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a violent headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this and other things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surpassed even us. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or anything *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant, indeed it will be found the most delicate and efficacious medicine known in those cases of Dyspepsia, Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility, which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, $9 per dozen.